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Freemasons. Grand Lodge of North Dakota

Law of free-masonry in North Dakota, con

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THE LAW OF FREE-MASONRY

IN

NORTH DAKOTA

CONTAINING THE

**Ancient Charges and Regulations, Constitution, By-Laws, Standing
Resolutions, Approved Decisions, Masonic Code and
Appendix of General Forms**

OF THE

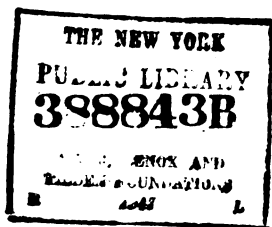
GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NORTH DAKOTA

THIRD EDITION

COMPILED BY
FRANK J. THOMPSON
P. G. M. & G. S.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GRAND LODGE

1906



FOREWORD

THIRD EDITION

The present compilation of the laws of our Grand Lodge is made in pursuance to the desire of the grand body at its annual session in June, 1906, at which time the amendments that were presented by the committee on revision, M. W. Brothers John F. Selby, George L. McGregor, Robert M. Carothers and the compiler, were unanimously adopted. It is, in fact, the third compilation since the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was organized, the first being by the late R. W. Brother Thomas J. Wilder, then Grand Secretary, and the last two by your present Grand Secretary.

The arrangement of the decisions differs in some particulars from our previous edition, and more *in extenso* of the main idea then used. The alphabetical form has been preserved; but we have laid greater stress upon the CLASS, with its DIVISION, and SUB-DIVISION, as, doubtless, best illustrated by the subject Candidate, which is denominated a CLASS, and then divided and sub-divided. The By-Laws are not amenable to this system, and the Resolutions to the alphabetical idea only.

The changes in the By-Laws are only such as to meet deficiencies, and to conform to those customs which have grown up and seem best adapted to our needs and temperament. To conform to this thought, we have deemed it expedient to give the whole compilation the name "Masonic Code," and to that part of our laws which pertains to trials and their incidents the title "Procedure," instead of "Masonic Code" as in former compilations.

It will be observed that, in a number of instances, abrogated laws have been retained, and the abrogation mentioned in foot notes. This was done, not so much to give a better survey of changes which have occurred from time to time, but that one perusing the decisions, amendments to by-laws, resolutions, and adopted recommendations of committees, as found in our proceedings, would not be misled into the belief that the compilation, in some particulars, was at variance with the masonic law of our grand jurisdiction. Not all abrogated laws

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have been noted, but, largely, those which change a part of a law, leaving the rest intact, or those whose previous prominence would make their absence conspicuous.

No pains, nor trouble, nor time, has been spared to consummate the present arrangement, and to note cross references, or to verify the *syllabi* of decisions with the originals as found in the proceedings.

No one has been more anxious than your compiler to eliminate errors, and to have the work a credit to the Grand Lodge, and a merit to our own efforts; yet it would almost be presumptuous to believe the work without mistake, or that all will think that we did as well as we should. Thus it is, not in confidence, that we distribute it among the craft, but in the hope that our short comings will be covered with the mantle of fraternal charity.

Fraternally,

FRANK J. THOMPSON,
Grand Secretary.

PREFACE

SECOND EDITION

In June, 1889, after the formation of the states of North and South Dakota from the Territory of Dakota, the members of the various lodges, situated in what became the State of North Dakota, deemed it advisable to segregate themselves from the territorial Grand Lodge and form a Grand Lodge of their own. This act was done with great reluctance on the part of our brethren; because of many ties of fraternal friendship and love which bound the brethren of the large territory so closely together. Yet the necessity of such a division seemed so apparent that the proposition was made in the territorial Grand Lodge communication, June 1889, and readily granted by the territorial Grand Lodge, but not without a pang of regret on the part of all who participated in that memorable session.

It might not be out of place in this preface, for the purpose of illustrating how closely the ties of fraternal regard bound the brethren of the territory together, to give the scene enacted at the final separation. After authority had been granted for the northern brethren to form a Grand Lodge, they repaired to the room adjoining that in which the territorial Grand Lodge, was holding its session. Our Grand Lodge then proceeded to organize and elect its first officers. We were invited by the Grand Lodge of South Dakota to join in the installation ceremonies, and accordingly the officers and members of our Grand Lodge were seated on the north side of the lodge room in which the territorial Grand Lodge was convened, while the officers and brethren of the south were seated opposite. The officers of each Grand Lodge were installed as it were, in pairs; i. e., the Grand Masters of North and South Dakota were installed together and so on down the list. The Grand Lodge of what was then designated South Dakota presented to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota the beautiful territorial jewels, which, by virtue of the division of property, remained in possession of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota. After the installation, all the brethren stood up in their respective places, and, at a suggestion all took of one another a final parting. The north and the south came together with extended hands, and such a demonstration of affection between man and man of so large a body, we believe, was never seen before. Many broke down entirely and sobbed aloud, and a dry eye was not in the room. How long it took for the brethren to compose themselves sufficiently to be called to labor, no one knows.

After our Grand Lodge was well established, it became necessary to have a compilation of the laws which should govern us, and that duty was assigned to R. W. Bro. Thomas J. Wilder, then Grand Secretary. This compilation sufficed for the time being. In 1893, the great fire which destroyed the City of Fargo burned nearly all of the supply copies of this compilation.

At the session of our Grand Lodge in 1896, we were instructed to make a compilation of our laws and approved decisions, which we undertook and submitted to the Grand Lodge for approval at its session in June, 1897. We were then authorized to publish them for the Grand Lodge, after embodying all changes and additions passed, adopted and approved at that session. How well we have done that work, remains to be seen. We have placed first in the volume the "Ancient Constitutions;" not because they particularly govern us now, but because they are universally recognized as the foundation of all written masonic law, and upon which the present rules and regulations of Symbolic Masonry are largely founded.

We shall not presume to say that our compilation is perfect; for we have had too much experience in similar lines of work to expect this, but we feel conscious that, with the time at hand, we have done the best we could in compiling and arranging the subject matter of this book, and have given many days of thought and study to it. Especially is this true of the arrangement of the Approved Decisions and Standing Resolutions. We believe, however, they are sufficiently well arranged to enable the seeker after some rule of action in lodge or personal masonic acts, by a little research, to relieve the Grand Master of much labor in answering questions which are fully answered in the contents of this volume.

FRANK J. THOMPSON.

Grand Secretary.

ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS

CHARGES OF A FREE-MASON

EXTRACTED FROM

The ancient Records of Lodges beyond the Sea, and of those in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the use of the Lodges in London. To be read at the making of New Brethren, or when the Master shall order it.

THE GENERAL HEADS, viz:

- I. Of God and Religion.
- II. Of the Civil Magistrate, supreme and subordinate.
- III. Of Lodges.
- IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.
- V. Of the Management of the Craft in working.
- VI. Of Behavior, viz:
 1. In the Lodge while constituted.
 2. After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.
 3. When Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.
 4. In Presence of Strangers not Masons.
 5. At Home and in the Neighborhood.
 6. Towards a strange Brother.

I. *Concerning God and Religion.*

A Mason is obliged, by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet t'is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be good Men and true, or Men of Honor and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguish'd; whereby Masonry becomes the Center of Union, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a perpetual Distance.

II. *Of the Civil Magistrate supreme and subordinate.*

A Mason is a peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concern'd in Plots and Conspiracies against the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much dispos'd to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their Peaceableness and Loyalty, whereby they practically answer'd the Cavils of their Adversaries, and promoted the Honor of the Fraternity, who ever flourish'd in Times of Peace. So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanc'd in his Rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy Man; and, if convict'd of no other Crime, though the Loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage or Ground of political Jealousy to the Government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

III. *Of Lodges.*

A Lodge is a Place where Masons assemble and work: Hence that Assembly, or duly organiz'd Society of Masons is called a Lodge, and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its By-laws and the General Regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annex'd. In ancient Times, no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warn'd to appear at it, without incurring a severe Censure, until it appear'd to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hinder'd him.

The Persons admitted Members of a Lodge must be good and true Men, free-born, and of mature and discreet Age, no Bondmen, no Women, no immoral or scandalous Men, but of good Report.

IV. *Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.*

All Preferment among Masons is grounded upon real Worth and personal Merit only; that so the Lords may be well served, the Brethren not put to Shame, nor the Royal Craft despis'd; Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by Seniority, but for his Merit. It is impossible to describe these things in Writing, and every Brother must attend in his Place, and learn them in a Way peculiar to this Fraternity: Only Candidates may know that no Master should take an Apprentice unless he has sufficient Employment for him and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the Art of serving his Master's Lord, and of

being made a Brother, and then a Fellow-Craft in due Time, even after he has served such a Term of Years as the Custom of the Country directs; and that he should be descended of honest Parents; that so, when otherwise qualify'd, he may arrive to the Honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his Merit.

No Brother can be a Warden until he has pass'd the part of a Fellow-Craft; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been Fellow-Craft before his Election, who is also to be nobly born, or a Gentleman of the best Fashion, or some eminent Scholar, or some curious Architect, or other Artist, descend'd of honest Parents, and who is of singular great Merit in the Opinion of the Lodges. And for the better and easier, and more honorable Discharge of his Office, the Grand Master has the Power to chuse his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his Principal, should act, unless the said Principal be present, or interpose his Authority by a Letter.

These Rules and Governors, supreme and subordinate, of the ancient Lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective Stations by all the Brethren, according to the old Charges and Regulations, with all Humility, Reverence, Love and Alacrity.

V. *Of the Management of the Craft in Working.*

All Masons shall work honestly on Working Days, that they may live creditably on holy Days; and the time appoint'd by the Law of the Land or confirm'd by Custom, shall be observ'd.

The most expert of the Fellow-Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or Overseer of the Lord's Work; who is to be called Master by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill Language, and to call each other by no disobliging Name, but Brother or Fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of Cunning, shall undertake the Lord's Work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his Goods as if they were his own; nor to give more Wages to any Brother or Apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Mason receiving their Wages justly, shall be faithful to the Lord and honestly finish their Work, whether Task or Journey; nor put the Work to Task that hath been accustomed to Journey.

None shall discover Envy at the Prosperity of a Brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his Work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's Work so much to the Lord's Profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the Designs and Draughts of him that began it.

When a Fellow-Craftsman is chosen Warden of the Work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the Work in the Master's Absence to the Lord's Profit; and his Brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not desert the Master till the Work is finish'd.

A younger Brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the Materials for want of Judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the Tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No Labourer shall be employ'd in the proper Work of Masonry; nor shall Free Masons work with those that are not free, without an urgent Necessity; nor shall they teach Laborers and unaccepted Masons as they should teach a Brother or Fellow.

VI. *Of Behavior.*

1. IN THE LODGE WHILE CONSTITUTED.

You are not to hold private Committees, or separate conversation without Leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any Brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming Language upon any Pretense whatsoever; but to pay due Reverence to your Master, Wardens and Fellows, and put them to Worship.

If any Complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the Award and Determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent Judges of all such Controversies (unless you carry it by Appeal to the Grand Lodge) and to whom they ought to be referr'd, unless a Lord's Work be hinder'd the meanwhile, in which Case a particular Reference may be made; but you must never go to Law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge.

2. BEHAVIOR AFTER THE LODGE IS OVER, AND THE BRETHREN NOT GONE.

You may enjoy yourself with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability, but avoiding all Excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his Inclination, or hindering him from going when his Occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free Conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable Purposes. Therefore no private Piques or quarrels must be brought within the Door of the Lodge, far less any Quarrels about Religion, or Nations, or State Policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholick Religion above mention'd; we are also of all Nations, Tongues, Kindr'd, and Languages, and are resolv'd against all Politics, as what never yet conduc'd to the Welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This Charge has been always strictly enjoined and observ'd; but especially ever since the Reformation in Britain, or the Dissent and Secession of these Nations from the Communion of Rome.

3. BEHAVIOR WHEN BRETHREN MEET WITHOUT STRANGERS, BUT NOT IN A LODGE FORMED.

You are to salute one another in a courteous Manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other Brother, freely giving Mutual Instruction as shall be thought expedient without being ever seen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that Respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a Mason: For though all Masons are as Brethren upon the same Level, yet Masonry takes no Honour from a Man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his Honour, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give Honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill Manners.

4. BEHAVIOR IN PRESENCE OF STRANGERS NOT MASONS.

You shall be cautious in your Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated, and sometimes you shall divert a Discourse, and manage it prudently for the Honour of the Worshipful Fraternity.

5. BEHAVIOR AT HOME, AND IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise Man; particularly not to let your Family, Friends and Neighbors know the Concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own Honour, and that of the ancient Brotherhood, for Reasons not to be mention'd here. You must also consult your Health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from Home, after Lodge Hours are past; and by avoiding of Gluttony or Drunkenness, that your Families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6. BEHAVIOR TOWARDS A STRANGE BROTHER.

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a Method as Prudence shall direct you, that you may not be impos'd upon by an ignorant, false Pretender, whom you are to reject with Contempt and Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints of Knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine Brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in Want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be reliev'd; you must employ him some Days, or else recommend him to be employ'd. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor Brother, that is a good Man and true, before any other poor People in the same Circumstances.

Finally, All these Charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another Way; cultivating Brotherly Love, the Foundation and Cape-stone, the Cement and Glory of this Ancient Fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all Slander and Backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest Brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is consistent with your Honour and Safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you Injury you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge, at the Quarterly Communication, and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable Conduct of our Forefathers in every Nation; never taking a legal Course but when the Case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly Advice of Master and Fellows when they would prevent your going to Law with Strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy Period to all Law-suits, so that you may mind the Affair of Masonry with the more Alacrity and Success; but with respect to Brothers or Fellows at Law, the Master and Brethren should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that submission is impracticable they must, however, carry on their Process, or Law-Suit, without Wrath and Rancor (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder Brotherly Love, and good Offices to be renew'd and continu'd; that all may see the benign Influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the Beginning of the World, and will do to the End of Time.

Amen, so mote it be.

* GENERAL REGULATIONS

Compiled first by Mr. George Payne, Anno 1720, when he was Grand Master and approv'd by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day, Anno 1721, at Stationer's Hall, London; When the most noble Prince John, Duke of Montagu, was unanimously chosen our Grand Master for the Year ensuing; who chose

John Beal, M. D., his Deputy Grand Master;

and { Mr. Josiah Villeneau. { were chosen by the
 { Mr. Thomas Morris, Jun. { Lodge Grand Wardens.

And now, by the Command of our said Right Worshipful Grand Master Montagu, the Author of this Book has compar'd them with, and reduc'd, them to the ancient Records and immemorial Usages of the Fraternity, and digested them into this new Method with several proper Explication, for the use of the Lodges in and about Westminster.

1. The Grand Master or his Duputy hath Authority and Right, not only to be present in any true Lodge, but also to preside wherever he is, with the Master of the Lodge on his Left hand, and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular Lodges as Wardens, but in his Presence, and at his Command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other Brethren he pleaseth, to attend and act as his Wardens pro tempore.

II. The Master of a particular Lodge has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his Lodge into a Chapter at Pleasure, upon any Emergency or Occurrence as well as to appoint the Time and Place of their usual forming: And in case of Sickness, Death, or necessary Absence of the Master, the senior Warden shall act as Master pro tempore, if no Brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that Case the absent Master's Authority reverts to the last Master then present; though he cannot act until the said senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or in his Absence the junior Warden.

*Or the "Anderson Constitutions;" so called, because written by Bro. Jas. Anderson, A. M., the W. M. of the Lodge which was numbered 17 at the time the Grand Lodge was formed.

III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other Brother by his Order, shall keep a Book containing their By-Laws, the Names of their Members, with a list of all the Lodges in Town, and the usual times and places of their forming, and all their Transactions that are proper to be written.

IV. No Lodge shall make more than Five new Brethren at one Time, nor any Man under the Age of Twenty-five, who must be also his own Master; unless by a Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy.

V. No Man can be made or admitted a Member of a particular Lodge without previous Notice one Month before given to the said Lodge, in order to make due Inquiry into the Reputation and Capacity of the Candidate; unless by the Dispensation aforesaid.

VI. But no Man can be enter'd a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the Members of that Lodge then present when the Candidate is propos'd, and their Consent is formally ask'd by the Master; and they are to signify their Consent or Dissent in their own prudent Way, either virtually or in form, but with Unanimity: Nor is this inherent Privilege subject to a Dispensation; because the Members of a particular Lodge are the best Judges of it; and if a fractious Member should be impos'd on them, it might spoil their Harmony, or hinder their Freedom; or even break and disperse the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true Brethren.

VII. Every new Brother at his making is decently to cloath the Lodge, that is, all the Brethren present, and to deposit something for the relief of indigent and decay'd Brethren, as the Candidates shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small Allowance stated by the By-Laws of that particular Lodge which Charity shall be lodg'd with the Master or Wardens, or the Cashier, if the Members see fit to chuse one.

And the Candidate shall also solemnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, the Charges and Regulations, and to such other good Usages as shall be intimated to them in Time and Place convenient.

VIII. No Set or Number of Brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made Brethren, or were afterwards admitted Members, unless the Lodge becomes too numerous; nor even then, without a Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy, and when they are thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodge as they shall like best, with the unanimous Consent of that other Lodge to which they go (as above regulated,) or else they must obtain the Grand Master's Warrant to join in forming a new Lodge.

If any Set or Number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a Lodge without the Grand Master's Warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, or own them as fair Brethren and duly formed, nor approve of their Acts and Deeds; but must treat them as Rebels, until they humble themselves, as the Grand Master, shall, in his prudence, direct and until he approve of them by his Warrant, which must be signifi'd to the other Lodges as the Custom is when a new Lodge is to be registered in the List of Lodges.

IX. But if any Brother so far misbehave himself as to render his Lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonish'd by the Master or Wardens in a formed Lodge; and if he will not refrain his Imprudence and obediently submit to the Advice of the Brethren, and reform what gives them Offence, he shall be dealt with according to the By-Laws of that particular Lodge, or else in such a manner as the Quarterly Communication shall in their great prudence think fit; for which a new Regulation may be afterwards made.

X. The Majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, shall have the Privilege of giving Instructions to their Master and Wardens before the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications hereafter mention'd, and of the Annual Grand Lodge, too; because their Master and Wardens are the Representatives, and are supposed to speak their Mind.

XI. All particular Lodges are to observe the same usages as much as possible; in order to which, and for cultivating a good Understanding among Free-Masons, some Members out of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

XII. The Grand Lodge consists of, and is form'd by, the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon Record, with the Grand Master at their Head, and his Deputy on his Left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper Places; and must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas and Lady-Day, in some convenient place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where no Brother shall be present, who is not at that time a Member thereof, without a Dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allow'd to vote, nor even give his Opinion without Leave of the Grand Lodge ask'd and given, or unless it be duly ask'd by the said Lodge.

All Matters are to be determin'd in the Grand Lodge by a Majority of Votes, each Member having one Vote, and the Grand Master having two Votes, unless the said Lodge leave any particular thing to the Determination of the Grand Master for the sake of Expedition.

XIII. At the said Quarterly Communication all Matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single Brethren,

are quietly, sedately and maturely to be discours'd of and transacted. Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here, unless by a Dispensation. Here also all differences, that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided: And if any Brother thinks himself aggrieved by the Decision of this Board, he may appeal to the Annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his Appeal in writing with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.

Here also the Master or the Wardens of each particular Lodge shall bring and produce a List of such Members as have been made, or even admitted in their particular Lodges since the last Communication of the Grand Lodge: And there shall be a book kept by the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or rather by some Brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint for Secretary, wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with their usual Times and Places of forming, and the Names of all the Members of each Lodge; and all the Affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual Methods of collecting and disposing of what Money shall be given to, or lodged with them in Charity, towards the Relief only of any true Brother fallen into Poverty or Decay, but of none else. But every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own Charity for poor Brethren, according to their own By-Laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new Regulation) to carry in the Charity collected by them to the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly or Annual Communication in order to make a common Stock of it, for the more handsome Relief of poor Brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a Brother of good worldly Substance, who shall be a Member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his Office, and shall be always present, and have Power to move to the Grand Lodge anything, especially what concerns his Office. To him shall be committed all Money raised for Charity, or for any other Use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a Book, with the respective Ends and Uses for which the several Sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain Order sign'd, as the Grand Lodge shall afterwards agree to in a new Regulation: But he shall not vote in chusing a Grand Master or Wardens, though in every other Transaction. As in like manner the Secretary shall be a Member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his Office, and vote in everything in chusing a Grand Master or Wardens.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall have each a Clerk, who must be a Brother and Fellow-Craft, but never must be a Member of the Grand Lodge, nor speak without being allow'd or desir'd.

The Grand Master, or his Deputy shall always command the Treasur-

er and Secretary, with their Clerks and Books, in order to see how Matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergent Occasion.

Another Brother (who must be a Fellow-Craft) should be appointed to look after the Door of the Grand Lodge; but shall be no member of it.

But these Offices may be farther explain'd by a new Regulation, when the Necessity and Expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.

XIV. If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, quarterly or annual, the Grand Master and his Deputy should be both absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been the longest a Free Mason, shall take the Chair, and preside as Grand Master pro tempore; and shall be vested with all his power and Honour for the time; provided there is no Brother present that has been Grand Master formerly, or Deputy Grand Master, for the last Grand Master present, or else the last Deputy present, should always of right take place in the Absence of the present Grand Master and his Deputy.

XV. In the Grand Lodge none can act as Wardens but the Grand Wardens themselves, if present; and if absent, the Grand Master, or the Person who presides in his Place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens pro tempore, whose Places are to be suppli'd by two Fellow-Craft of the same Lodge, call'd forth to act, or sent thither by the particular Master thereof; or if by him omitted, then they shall be call'd by the Grand Master, that so the Grand Lodge may be always complete.

XVI. The Grand Wardens, or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the Affairs of the Lodge or of the Brethren, and not to apply to the Grand Master without the knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his Concurrence in any certain necessary Affair; in which Case, or in case of any Difference between the Deputy and the Grand Wardens, or other Brethren, both parties are to go by Concert to the Grand Master, who can easily decide the Controversy and make up the Difference by virtue of his great Authority.

The Grand Master should receive no Intimation of Business concerning Masonry, but from his Deputy first, except in such certain Cases as his Worship can well judge of, for if the Application to the Grand Master be irregular, he can easily order the Grand Wardens or any other Brethren thus applying, to wait upon his Deputy, who is to prepare the Business speedily, and to lay it orderly before his Worship.

XVII. No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them, or in their stead pro tempore, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as soon as any of them has honorably discharg'd his Grand Office, he returns to that post or station in his particular Lodge, from which he was call'd to officiate above.

XVIII. If the Deputy Grand Master be sick or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may chuse any Fellow-Craft he pleases to be his Deputy pro tempore: But he that is chosen Deputy at the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Wardens too, cannot be discharged without the Cause fairly appear to the Majority of the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand Lodge on purpose to lay the Case before them, and to have their Advice and Concurrence: In which case the Majority of the Grand Lodge, if they cannot reconcile the Master and his Deputy or his Wardens, are to concur in allowing the Master to discharge his said Deputy or his said Wardens, and to chuse another Deputy immediately; and the said Grand Lodge shall chuse other Wardens in that Case, that Harmony and Peace may be preserved.

XIX. If the Grand Master should abuse his Power, and render himself unworthy of the Obedience and Subjection of the Lodges, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new Regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable Office.

XX. The Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens, shall (at least once) go around and visit all the Lodges about Town during his Mastership.

XXI. If the Grand Master die during his Mastership, or by Sickness, or by being beyond Sea, or any other way should be render'd incapable of discharging his Office, the Deputy, or in his Absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or in his Absence the Junior, or in his Absence any three present Masters of Lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that Emergency, and to send two of their Number to invite the last Grand Master to resume his Office, which now in course reverts to him; or if he refuse, then the next last, and so backward: But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as Principal, until another is chosen; or if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master.

XXII. The Brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient place, on St. John Baptist's Day, or else on St. John

Evangelist's Day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a new Regulation, having of late Years met on St. John Baptist's Day: Provided,

The Majority of the Masters and Wardens, with the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens, agree at their Quarterly Communication, three months before, that there shall be a Feast, and a General Communication of all the Brethren: For if either the Grand Master, or the Majority of the particular Masters, are against it, it must be dropt for that Time.

But whether there shall be a Feast for all the Brethren, or not, yet the Grand Lodge must meet in some convenient Place annually on St. John's Day; or if it be Sunday, then on the next Day, in order to chuse every Year a new Grand Master, Deputy and Warden.

XXIII. If it be thought expedient, and the Grand Master, with the Majority of the Masters and Wardens, agree to hold a Grand Feast according to the ancient laudable Custom of Masons, then the Grand Wardens shall have the care of preparing the Tickets, seal'd with the Grand Master's Seal of disposing of the Tickets, of receiving the Money for the Tickets, of buying the Materials of the Feast, of finding out a proper and convenient Place to Feast in; and of every other thing that concerns the Entertainment.

But that the Work may not be too burthensome to the two Grand Wardens, and that all Matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand Master or his Deputy shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain Number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand Wardens; all things relating to the Feast being decided among them by a Majority of Voices; except the Grand Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular Direction or Appointment.

XXIV. The Wardens and Stewards shall, in due time, wait upon the Grand Master or his Deputy for Directions and Orders about the Premises; but if his Worship and his Deputy are sick, or necessarily absent, they shall call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to meet on purpose for their Advice and Orders; or else they may take the Matter wholly upon themselves and do the best they can.

The Grand Wardens and the Stewards are to account for all the Money they receive, or expend, to the Grand Lodge, after Dinner, or when the Grand Lodge shall think fit to receive their accounts.

If the Grand Master pleases, he may in due time summon all the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to consult with them about ordering the Grand Feast, and about any Emergency or accidental thing relating thereunto, that may require Advice; or else to take it upon himself altogether.

XXV. The Master of Lodges shall each appoint one experienc'd and discreet Fellow-Craft of his Lodge, to compose a Committee, consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient Apartment, every Person that brings a Ticket, and shall have Power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit him or debar him, as they shall see cause: Provided they send no Man away before they have acquainted all the Brethren within Doois with the Reasons thereof, to avoid Mistakes, that so no true Brother may be debarr'd, nor a false Brother, or mere Pretender, admitted. This Committee must meet very early on St. John's Day at the Place, even before any Persons come with Tickets.

XXVI. The Grand Master shall appoint two or more trusty Brethren to be Porters or Door-keepers, who are also to be early at the Place, for some good Reasons; and who are to be at the Command of the Committee.

XXVII. The Grand Wardens, or Stewards, shall appoint beforehand such a Number of Brethren to serve at Table as they think fit and proper for that Work; and they may advise with the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the most proper Persons, if they please, or may take in such by their Recommendation; for none are to serve that day but free and accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.

XXVIII. All the Members of the Grand Lodge must be at the Place long before Dinner, with the Grand Master or his Deputy at their Head, who shall retire and form themselves. And this is done in order,

I. To receive any Appeals duly lodg'd, as above regulated, that the appellant may be heard, and the Affair may be amicably decided before Dinner, if possible; but if it cannot, it must be delay'd till after the new Grand Master is elected; and if it cannot be decided after Dinner, it may be delay'd, and refer'd to a particular Committee, that shall quietly adjust it, and make Report to the next Quarterly Communication, that Brotherly Love may be preserv'd.

2. To prevent any Difference or Disgust which may be feared to arise that Day; that no Interruption may be given to the Harmony and Pleasure of the Grand Feast.

3. To consult about whatever concerns the Decency and Decorum of the Grand Assembly, and to prevent all Indecency and ill Manners, the Assembly being promiscuous.

4. To receive and consider of any good Motion, or any mementous and important Affair, that shall be brought from the particular Lodges, by their Representatives, the several Masters and Wardens.

XXIX. After these things are discuss'd, the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens, or the Stewards, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Clerks, and every other person shall withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the particular Lodges alone, in order to consult amicably about electing a new Grand Master, or continuing the present, if they have not done it the Day before; and if they are unanimous for continuing the present Grand Master, his Worship shall be call'd in, and humbly desir'd to do the Fraternity the Honour of ruling them for the Year ensuing: And after Dinner it will be known whether he accepts of it or not: For it should not be discover'd but by the Election itself.

XXX. Then the Masters and Wardens and all the Brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the Dinner is coming in, when every Brother takes his Seat at the Table.

XXXI. Some time after Dinner the Grand Lodge is form'd not in Retirement, but in the Presence of all the Brethren, who yet are not Members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desir'd and allow'd.

XXXII. If the Grand Master of last Year has consented with the Masters and Wardens in private, before Dinner, to continue for the Year ensuing; then one of the Grand Lodge, deputed for that Purpose, shall represent to all the Brethren his Worship's good Government, &c. And turning to him, shall, in the Name of the Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the Fraternity the great Honour (if nobly born, if not) the great Kindness, of continuing to be their Grand Master for the Year ensuing. And his Worship declaring his consent by a Bow or a Speech, as he pleases, the said deputed Member of the Grand Lodge shall proclaim him Grand Master, and all the Members of the Lodge shall salute him in due Form. And all the Brethren shall for a few Minutes have leave to declare their Satisfaction, Pleasure and Congratulation.

XXXIII. But if either the Masters and Wardens have not in private, this Day before Dinner, nor the Day before, desir'd the last Grand Master to continue in the Mastership another Year, or if he, when desir'd has not consented: Then,

The last Grand Master shall nominate his Successor for the year ensuing, who, if unanimously approv'd by the Grand Lodge, and if there present, shall be proclaim'd, saluted, and congratulated the new Grand Master as above hinted, and immediately install'd by the last Grand Master, according to Usage.

XXXIV. But if that Nomination is not unanimously approv'd, the new Grand Master shall be chosen immediately by Ballot, every Master and Warden writing his Man's Name, and the last Grand Master

writing his Man's Name too; and the Man, whose Name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the Year ensuing; and if present, he shall be proclaim'd, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith install'd by the last Grand Master, according to Usage.

XXXV. The last Grand Master thus continued, or the New Grand Master thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, either the last or a new one, who shall be also declar'd saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted.

The Grand Master shall also nominate the new Grand Wardens, and if unanimously approv'd by the Grand Lodge, shall be declar'd, saluted and congratulated, as above hinted; but if not, they shall be chosen by Ballot, in the same way as the Grand Master: As the Wardens of Private Lodges are also to be chosen by Ballot in each Lodge, if the Members thereof do not agree to their Master's Nomination.

XXXVI. But if the Brother, whom the present Grand Master shall nominate for his Successor, or whom the Majority of the Grand Lodge shall happen to chuse by Ballot, is, by sickness, or other necessary Occasion, absent from the Grand Feast, he cannot be proclaim'd the New Grand Master, unless the old Grand Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of the Grand Lodge can vouch, upon the Honour of a Brother, that the said Person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the said Office; in which case the old Grand Master shall act as Proxy, and shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens in his Name, and in his Name also receive the usual Honours, Homage and Congratulations.

XXXVII. Then the Grand Master shall allow any Brother, Fellow-Craft or Apprentice to speak, Directing his Discourse to his Worship; or to make any Motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either immediately consider'd and finish'd, or else referr'd to the Consideration of the Grand Lodge at their next Communication, stated or occasional. When that is over.

XXXVIII. The Grand Master or his Deputy, or some Brother appointed by him shall harangue all the Brethren, and give them good Advice: And lastly after some other Transactions, that cannot be written in any Language, the Brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please.

XXXIX. Every Annual Grand Lodge has an inherent Power and Authority to make new Regulations, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this ancient Fraternity: Provided, always that the old Land Marks be carefully preserved, and that such Alterations and new

Regulations be proposed and agreed at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the Annual Grand Feast; and that they be offered also to the Perusal of all the Brethren before Dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice; the Approbation and Consent of the Majority of all the Brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must, after Dinner, and after the new Grand Master is install'd, be solemnly desir'd; as it was desir'd and obtain'd for these Regulations, when propos'd by the Grand Lodge, to about 150 Brethren, on St. John Baptist's Day, 1721.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF NORTH DAKOTA

DECLARATION

We, the representatives of twenty Lodges of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Dakota, in convention assembled, in order to form a perfect union, establish order, insure tranquility, provide for and promote the general welfare of the craft, and secure to the fraternity within the State of North Dakota the blessings of Masonic privileges, do ordain and establish this Constitution:

Convention, June 12, 1889.
Affirmed—Pro. First Session, 1889,
page 47.

ARTICLE I.

Grand Officers.] The Grand Lodge shall consist of

- A Grand Master.
- A Deputy Grand Master.
- A Senior Grand Warden.
- A Junior Grand Warden.
- A Grand Treasurer.
- A Grand Secretary.
- A Deputy Grand Secretary.
- A Grand Chaplain.
- Two Grand Deacons.
- A Grand Tyler.

A Grand Marshal.
Two Grand Stewards.
A Grand Sword Bearer.
A Grand Pursuivant.
A Grand Orator.

The Masters and Wardens for the time being of the several lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, all past elective grand officers of this Grand Lodge who continue members of any particular lodge under this grand jurisdiction, and all existing past elective grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Dakota now residing in Dakota Territory north of the 7th Standard Parallel, so long as they shall continue to hold membership in any particular lodge in North Dakota.

ARTICLE II.

Name of Grand Lodge.] This Grand Lodge, so to be organized, shall be styled and known by the name of the *Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Dakota*.

ARTICLE III.

Annual and Special Communications.] The Grand Lodge shall hold annual communications and the Grand Master, or his Deputy, in case of his absence from the state, may, on very urgent occasions, call special meetings.

ARTICLE IV.

Proxies—How Appointed.] When any officer of a particular lodge cannot attend the Grand Lodge he may depute any brother Master Mason of the same lodge to act for him in the Grand Lodge, and such deputation shall be over the signature of the brother deputing.

ARTICLE V.

Privileges of Grand Officers.] Past grand officers may hold offices in particular lodges, and this shall not deprive

them of any privileges they may claim in the Grand Lodge as past grand officers.

ARTICLE VI.

What Officers to be Elected and What—Appointed.] The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden and Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary shall be annually elected by ballot. The Grand Secretary shall appoint his Deputy, and the Grand Master shall appoint all other officers.

ARTICLE VII.

Votes—Lodge and Grand Lodge Officers Entitled to.] In all questions which shall come before the Grand Lodge for its decision, every particular lodge, whether represented by one or more delegates, shall be entitled to three votes, and every past and present elective grand officer, one vote; and also every appointive grand officer present, and acting during his term, shall be entitled to vote individually, and the Grand Master, or his Deputy, when presiding, shall give the casting vote when it is necessary.

ARTICLE VIII.

POWER OF GRAND LODGE.

New Lodges.] The Grand Lodge shall have power to constitute new lodges by letters patent, under its seal.

ARTICLE IX.

Uniform Work.] To establish a uniform mode of working throughout its jurisdiction, strictly adhering to the ancient landmarks, usages and customs of Masonry.

ARTICLE X.

Visitations—Lecturer.] And in furtherance of this object, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master, by himself or

some brother by him appointed, to visit as often as practicable the particular lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, to lecture and instruct the brethren, and to correct such errors as may exist among them.

ARTICLE XI.

To Determine Disputes—Fix Fees.] To hear and determine all appeals from particular lodges and to decide all disputes between the different lodges under this grand jurisdiction, to demand such fees as may be deemed just and reasonable, upon granting dispensations and constituting new lodges and for other masonic purposes.

ARTICLE XII.

Make By-Laws For Lodges.] To make such by-laws as may be necessary for their good government, and not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIII.

General Powers.] And do all things heretofore accustomed to be done by other Grand Lodges, which are within the ancient land-marks and usages of the Craft.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments.] No alteration shall take place in this Constitution, except in the manner following:

Every amendment shall be proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, and if concurred in, a fair copy shall be sent by the Grand Secretary to every particular lodge under this grand jurisdiction, who shall pass or reject the same, and certify their proceeding thereon, without any unnecessary delay, to the Grand Secretary; and at the next regular communication, if it appear that two-thirds of the particular lodges have concurred in the same, it shall become a part of this Constitution.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS
OF NORTH DAKOTA

Section 1. **Communications—Grand Lodge.]** The grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held on the *fourth Tuesday in June, at such place as the Grand Lodge shall determine, at which time the grand officers shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution (Art. VI).

*Amendment made 1901, pgs. 125-6. Proceedings.

Sec. 2. **Prerequisites to Office.]** No person shall be elected to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior or Junior Grand Warden, who has not been elected and installed to preside over a regular lodge, and the officers elected and appointed shall be selected as equally as practicable from the respective lodges.

Sec. 3. **Vacancies—How Filled.]** In case the chair of the Grand Master shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be filled by the Deputy Grand Master until the next grand annual communication; upon his death, resignation or inability, by the Senior Grand Warden; upon his death, resignation or inability, by the Junior Grand Warden; and in case any other office becomes vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, the Grand Master for the time being, shall

fill such vacancy by appointment. Upon the death of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Grand Secretary shall have power to convene the several particular lodges, at some place he may designate, for the purpose of filling vacancies.

DUTIES OF GRAND MASTER.

Sec. 4. **Annual Address.]** The Grand Master shall, at the opening of each grand annual communication, submit a written address, setting forth an account of his official acts during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and such suggestions and propositions as he deems advisable to the fraternity and proper for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 5. **To Cause Exemplification of Work.]** The Grand Master may cause the work and lectures of one of the first three degrees in Masonry to be exemplified before the Grand Lodge at each grand annual communication.

Sec. 6. **Appoint Committees.]** The Grand Master shall, at each grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge, appoint the following committees, to consist of five each, except the Committee on Jurisprudence, which may consist of a greater number, and the committee on Foreign Correspondence, which may consist of one or more, and not exceeding five, and such other committees as the business of the grand communication may demand:

COMMITTEES.

1. On Credentials.
2. On Grand Master's Address.
3. On Work of Lodges Under Dispensation and Petitions
for Charters.
4. On Chartered Lodges and their Returns.
5. On Grievances and Appeals.
6. On Masonic Jurisprudence.
7. On Finances.

8. On Mileage.
9. On Foreign Correspondence.
10. On Unfinished Business.

Provided, that the committees on Foreign Correspondence, Masonic Jurisprudence, Grievances and Appeals, and Finance, (to be known as standing committees) shall be appointed at the close of each annual communication, to serve until the close of the next annual communication; the Finance Committee to meet with the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary one day before the annual session of the Grand Lodge; the Grand Master to authorize any committee to meet at any time when he shall deem it expedient.

GRAND TREASURER.

Sec. 7. **Duties of.]** It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer to lay before the Grand Lodge, or its authorized committee, on or before the first day of each grand annual communication, all his accounts for inspection and adjustment; and shall immediately pay over to his successor any balance which may be found due from him to the Grand Lodge, together with all the books, papers and documents belonging to his office; and shall, moreover, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to the Grand Master for the time being, for the benefit of the Grand Lodge, a bond, with such security and in such sum as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. The cost of said bond to be paid for out of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND SECRETARY.

Sec. 8. **General Duties.]** It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to submit on the first day of each annual communication an abstract of the operations of his office during the year, with an account of the receipts and expenditures of all moneys. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute to the Grand Master for the time being, for the bene-

fit of the Grand Lodge, a bond with such security and in such sum as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. The cost of said bond to be paid for out of the funds of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 9. Proceedings.] The Grand Secretary shall transmit four copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to each particular lodge under its jurisdiction, and three copies to each Grand Lodge with whom masonic relations have been established.

Sec. 10. Give List of Suspensions, Etc.] The Grand Secretary, when publishing the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, shall cause to be published therewith a list of all suspensions and expulsions under this jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. Notify Certain Lodges.] The Grand Secretary shall, as soon as he can after the close of each communication of this Grand Lodge, notify all lodges not represented therein, of any action which may have been had relative to said lodge.

Sec. 12. Librarian.] The Grand Secretary, by virtue of his office, is hereby constituted Grand Librarian and directed to take charge of the Grand Lodge Library, and library funds, subject to such regulations as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe.

OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS OF GRAND LODGE.

Sec. 13. To Be Present—When.] All officers and committees appointed to act during recess, having reports to make to the Grand Lodge, are requested to present them on the first day of the communication.

Sec. 14. Wear Insignia.] Members of the Grand Lodge, not officers therein, representatives of particular lodges, may appear at its sessions clothed with jewels which it is proper for them to wear when in their particular lodges.

Sec. 15. To Present Questions in Writing.] Brethren of

by any other lodge in this grand jurisdiction, until after the lapse of one year from the date of such rejection. Nor shall the rejection of an applicant for the degrees by a lodge in any other grand jurisdiction be a bar to receiving the petition of such rejected applicant after the applicant has gained proper masonic residence in this grand jurisdiction.

A rejected non-affiliate may renew his application for membership at any stated meeting subsequent to his rejection, and in any lodge. *Nor shall a petition for the mysteries of Masonry be received from any person who has not resided one year within the state, and six months under the jurisdiction of the lodge to which his petition is presented.

*Amendment made, 1893, pg. 41, Pro.

Sec. 34. More Than One Lodge.] When more than one lodge may be at work in any one city or town in this jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of each one of such lodges to communicate to each one of her sister lodges in said city or town, within forty-eight hours after the event shall have transpired, the names, occupations, etc., of all persons who may have been rejected at any stated communication. Any person so rejected shall not again be allowed to petition any one of the aforesaid lodges within the space of six months from the date of such rejection.

Sec. 35 Minimum Fee.] No lodge shall confer the first three degrees in Masonry for a less sum than twenty-five dollars, ten of which shall accompany the petition.

Sec. 36. Petition Withdrawn—When.] A petition may be withdrawn by the unanimous consent of the lodge, before its reference to an investigating committee, but not afterwards.

Sec. 37. Explanation of Ceremonies.] The several lodges under this jurisdiction shall, in all cases when conferring degrees, fully explain to the candidate the meaning of the ceremonies pertaining to the degree conferred; such explanation shall be in accordance with the masonic work, approved by the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 38. No Credit for Degrees.] No lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer any degree of Masonry upon credit.

Note: This section is emphasized by report of Committee on Grand Lecturer and Auditor Pro. 1906, pgs. 431, 434-5.

Sec. 39. What Degrees for Business—Trials.] All business of a particular lodge, except that of conferring degrees and giving instruction thereon, shall be transacted in the lodge open on the third degree; *Provided*, that upon the trial of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, a lodge may be opened in the highest degree to which the accused has attained, until the testimony has been concluded, and the accused heard by himself or counsel in his defense.

Sec. 40. Seal.] Each particular lodge shall procure a seal, and file an impression of the same in the Grand Secretary's office, to be carefully preserved.

Note.—The provisions of this section do not apply to lodges U. D.—Ed. (See Decisions: Seals for Lodges U. D.—Ed.)

Sec. 41. Lodges—Suspended—Disposition of Property.] Upon the suspension of any lodge under this grand jurisdiction, the last Secretary and Treasurer of such lodge, shall immediately forward to the Grand Master, or his deputy there-to lawfully commissioned, the Warrant of Constitution of such particular lodge, and all of the books, papers, jewels, funds, emblems, regalia, furniture, and all other property and effects of such lodge, with all papers and writings relating to the title of such property, real and personal, or affecting the same. And all of such property of each of its several kinds shall be restored to such suspended lodge in the event of its being reinstated in good standing within twelve months after the date of its suspension by proper authority.

2. In case such suspended lodge shall not be reinstated within the time provided in above paragraph, all of the property and effects of the several kinds so received from said lodge shall become the absolute property of and be owned by the Grand Lodge, subject only to the payment of any legiti-

mate debts and claims there may have been existing against such suspended lodge at the time of the suspension thereof, regularly and legally contracted for lodge purposes, which shall be paid by the Grand Lodge out of the money or property so received from the said lodge, so far as the same will pay such indebtedness and claims, either in full or pro rata, as the case may be. And in event of there being a surplus or residue of such money or property of any kind after the payment of such claims and indebtedness, as above provided, the whole of such surplus and residue property and money shall vest in and become the absolute property of the said Grand Lodge, to be used and expended by it for charitable purposes in aiding and assisting poor and needy worthy brother Master Masons, their widows and orphans. .

Pro. 1904, pgs. 256-7, 271.

Sec. 42. Lodges' Right to Discipline.] Every lodge within this jurisdiction shall exercise all the rights of discipline over Masons who reside in the jurisdiction of such lodge so far as may relate to the conduct and behavior of such Masons while resident in the jurisdiction of such lodge.

Sec. 43. Dimit With Application.] Each particular lodge under this jurisdiction shall require every Mason applying for membership therein to present satisfactory evidence to such lodge that he has taken a regular dimit from the lodge of which he has last been a member, or that such lodge is no longer in existence. Such latter evidence must be by proper certificate, of the Grand Secretary of the grand jurisdiction in which the defunct lodge was located.

(See Decisions: Affiliation—Dimit Necessary to.)

Sec. 44. Rights of Representatives From L. U. D.] Representatives from lodges under dispensation shall be allowed to take seats in the Grand Lodge, and participate in the discussions, but not to vote, or serve on committees, or hold office therein.

Sec. 45. **Grand Lodge By-Laws and Proceedings for Inspection.]** Each particular lodge under this jurisdiction shall keep a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, together with its proceedings under the same, for the inspection of its members, and it shall be the duty of the Master of each lodge to observe the same and see that they are strictly enforced in the lodge over which he presides.

Sec. 46. **Annual Election—When.]** The election of officers in the particular lodges under this jurisdiction shall be annual, and on the *second stated meeting in November, and the installation of such officers shall take place in the month of December following, and on or before the 27th day of that month.

*Amended 1902, pgs. 46, 49.

Order of Voting.] In balloting for officers the vote shall be taken first for Worshipful Master; after that officer is chosen, the vote shall be taken for Senior Warden; then for Junior Warden; then for Treasurer; and then for Secretary. The remaining officers shall be appointed by the Worshipful Master elect.

Eligibility to Vote.] No one is eligible to vote at the election for officers in any particular lodge unless he is a Master Mason and member of such lodge, whose dues are paid up to the day of election, or the time for such payment extended by a vote of the lodge.

Sec. 47. **Public Funeral Occasions.]** Particular lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are not allowed to hold public celebrations or appear in public processions as Masons, except on funeral occasions and the festivals of the Saints John, in June and December, without first obtaining permission from the Grand Lodge or from the Grand Master.

Sec. 48. **Candidate to Receive Apron.]** Every lodge under this jurisdiction is required to present to each candidate it

may initiate, at the time of his initiation, a lamb-skin or white leather apron, such apron to be retained by the recipient.

Sec. 49. **Proper Clothing for Funerals.]** The proper clothing to be worn at funerals is a black coat, black pantaloons and a black hat, with white gloves and aprons; the officers wear their jewels, and the Marshal a scarf.

Sec 50. **Avouchment.]** To prevent evil consequences the Masters of particular lodges will not permit a Mason to vouch for a brother when visiting a lodge, unless the Mason so vouching has sat in open lodge with the brother vouched for, or has examined him by direction of the Master.

Sec. 51. **Grand Secretary Certificate Fee.]** Any Master Mason under this jurisdiction, in good and regular standing, upon the presentation of a certificate to that effect to the Grand Secretary, shall, upon payment of one dollar, be entitled to have his diploma authenticated in due form.

(See Sec. 19, last paragraph.)

Sec. 52. **Duties of Lodges—Suspensions—Restoration.]** In case of suspension, expulsion or restoration of members, the lodge so acting shall, within ten days forward to the Grand Secretary a list thereof; and the Grand Secretary shall, once in three months, send a circular containing the aggregate list thereof, to each lodge in this jurisdiction. But the Grand Lodge alone has power to publish the same to the profane. All sentences of expulsion by particular lodges not appealed from are declared "to be affirmed by the Grand Lodge", unless otherwise determined by it; and particular lodges shall in all cases of expulsion, immediately thereafter, transmit to the office of the Grand Secretary a full transcript of the proceedings, together with the evidence taken in such case.

(See Chap. VII, Sec. 1, Procedure.)

Sec. 53. **Suspension—Restoration.]** In all cases of the suspension or expulsion, other than non-payment of dues, of a

member from any lodge under this jurisdiction, two-thirds of the votes of the members present shall be required; and in all cases of the restoration of a suspended Mason other than for N. P. D. the same proceedings are for admission and a vote of two-thirds of all members of the lodge present shall be required.

(For Restoration S. N. P. D., see Sec. 55.)

(See Chap. V. Sec. 2, and Chap. VI. Sec. I, Procedure.)

Sec. 54. Status Suspended Mason.] When a Mason is suspended for any cause whatever, he is for the time of such suspension debarred from all the rights and privileges of the order, and no dues shall be collected of him during the time of his suspension.

Sec. 55. Dues—Suspension Non-Payment—Method.] The Secretary of each particular lodge in this grand jurisdiction is hereby directed to report to his lodge, at a stated meeting during each year, the names of all members who are one year or more in arrears for dues to the lodge; that, unless otherwise ordered by his lodge, such Secretary shall immediately thereafter notify, by registered letter, or personally by written notice, each delinquent Master Mason of the amount of his arrearages; that he will be suspended if the same be not paid; that if he has any reason why such suspension should not be made, he shall appear at the stated communication (naming date, not sooner than twenty days after the mailing or service of such notice), and show cause, if any, why he should not be suspended, or he may file his reasons, in writing, with the Secretary, to be read at such communication; that at the communication named in said notice the Secretary shall report his action, the names of the Master Masons so notified, and any written reasons from the cited brothers, and unless the lodge remit or extend the payment of such dues, or take action to the contrary, the brethren so notified shall *de facto* stand suspended; that such suspension shall be in full force and effect until it be removed by the lodge, and which

it may do at the stated meeting at which a petition for the removal of such suspension is presented, together with a statement that all arrearages have been paid, and such reinstatement shall be by a majority vote.

Pro. 1904, pgs. 267-8.

All dues shall be payable in advance, and become delinquent at the end of the calendar year.

Sec. 56. One Ballot for Three Degrees—Examination in Open Lodge.] When a ballot is taken on the petition of a candidate to receive the degrees in Masonry and become a member of any particular lodge under this jurisdiction, if it be ascertained that the ballot is clear, the petitioner shall be declared elected to receive the three degrees of Masonry. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to do away with the necessity of an applicant for advancement being examined in *open lodge as to his proficiency in the preceding degree.

(*See Examination of, under Candidate in Decisions.)

Sec. 57. Advancement of Candidate—How Stopped.] No one who has received the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft degree shall be stopped in his advancement, except by charges being preferred, which charges shall be heard according to our Procedure.

Pro. 1899, pg. 357-8.

The above section was construed by the Grand Lodge, 1899, upon recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, not to modify Section 32 of our By-Laws. Pro. 1900, pg. 53.—Ed.

Sec. 58. Candidates—Reducing Age of—In Some Cases.] It shall be lawful for a particular lodge in this grand jurisdiction to receive and ballot upon a petition for degrees of the son or nephew of an affiliated Master Mason within the last six months of the son's or nephew's twenty-first year; *Provided, however*, that such person shall not be initiated an Entered Apprentice until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one.

Pro. 1905, pgs. 344, 346.

Sec. 59. **Lodges—Incorporation.]** No particular lodge or group of bodies of particular lodges under this grand jurisdiction shall be permitted to become incorporated under the laws of the United States, of this state, or of any other state or territory, except by permission and with the consent of the Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Master *ad interim* between grand communications, and then only for the purpose of holding and protecting property interests.

2. If any particular lodge within this grand jurisdiction shall desire to become incorporated for the purposes, as provided in paragraph 1 herein, such lodge shall prepare its proposed articles of incorporation in legal form, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Master *ad interim* between grand communications, for examination and the indorsement of approval and permission thereon. And it is hereby made mandatory that the following shall be incorporated in and form, as a basis of such incorporation, one of the articles hereof:

“This corporation and the members thereof shall be subject to and under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the grand jurisdiction of the State of North Dakota, and in event that its Warrant of Constitution shall become revoked or suspended by the said Grand Lodge, then the incorporation hereof shall cease and terminate, other than to sell and convey the real estate belonging to said particular lodge at the time of such revocation or suspension, and all of the property owned by such lodge, both real and personal, and in money or otherwise, together with a statement of the indebtedness existing against such lodge, shall be turned over and delivered up to the Grand Master, or his deputy, of the said Grand Lodge, to be held and owned absolutely by the said Grand Lodge, and disposed of by it, in accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and the laws and usages of the said masonic fraternity.”

Pro. 1904, pgs. 257-8, 271.

(See Forms 31, under Appendix of Forms.)

the Grand Lodge having questions involving masonic jurisprudence to propound to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, shall present the same in writing.

FORMATION OF NEW LODGES.

Sec. 16. **By Whom Dispensation To Be Granted.]** The Grand Master, or in his absence, the Deputy Grand Master, may, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, upon proper application, issue letters of dispensation for the formation of new lodges to continue in force from the date thereof until and inclusive of the 31st day of May, following; but no dispensation shall be issued until the fee therefor shall be deposited with the Grand Secretary, nor be valid without the seal of the Grand Lodge. Nor shall a dispensation be granted to form a new lodge in any town or city where there is a lodge already existing, unless the population exceed six thousand.

Sec. 17. **Prerequisites To Obtain Dispensation.]** No dispensation shall be granted for the formation of a new lodge, but upon the petition of twenty known and approved Master Masons, in which their first Master and Wardens shall be nominated, which petition shall be accompanied by a recommendation from the lodge nearest to the place in which the new lodge is to be holden; and before any particular lodge shall recommend any petition for a new lodge, the brother named as Master of said new lodge, or he and his officers, shall appear in open lodge and exemplify the work in the three degrees in Masonry in a creditable manner. Any particular lodge recommending a petition for a new lodge, shall state explicitly that the brethren whose petition they recommended have provided a suitable and safe lodge room, and that each one of the petitioners is in possession of a regular dimit, or has produced satisfactory evidence that the lodge of which he was a member is no longer in existence, and that the Master, or the Master and his officers, of the proposed new lodge has appeared in open lodge and exemplified the work in the three degrees of Masonry in a creditable manner.

*In case such nearest lodge should refuse to act upon the petition or to allow the Master elect of such proposed lodge to appear in its open lodge and exemplify the work in Masonry as required in this section, then such petition and dimits may be presented to the Grand Master, and if he finds, upon investigation, that the refusal of such lodge to act in the premises is without good cause he may in his discretion proceed to examine such petition and dimits, and to hear the exemplification of the work by the Master of the proposed lodge, and if satisfactory and conformable to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, he may grant and issue a dispensation for the formation of such new lodge in the usual form, or he may refer such petition to the next nearest lodge, and in case of such reference, said lodge shall proceed in the same manner as provided for the nearest lodge.

In 1890 this section was amended by adding a 12 mile limit. Pro. pg. 26-34. In 1891 the amendment was repealed. Pro. pg. 31.

*Pro. 1897, pg. 234-5.

Sec. 18. Notice of Dispensation.] When a dispensation shall have been issued for the organization of a lodge, such lodge shall, upon receipt of such dispensation, immediately notify, in writing, the Secretaries of all adjacent lodges whose jurisdictional territory may be affected by such new lodge; which notice shall give the location of the new lodge, and the date of the dispensation for its organization.

Sec. 19. Cost of Dispensation.] For every letter of dispensation for the formation of a new lodge there shall be paid unto the Grand Lodge the sum of twenty dollars, and a further sum of three dollars to be paid to the Grand Secretary, which said sums respectively shall be paid before the delivery of the letters of dispensation; and for every charter the sum of thirty dollars;

Fees for Charter and Grand Secretary.] *Provided*, that no charter shall be issued to a lodge which has not worked under dispensation, for a less sum than fifty dollars, and not

then without unanimous consent of the Grand Lodge; and in all other cases, except upon certificate of membership, when the seal of the Grand Lodge is required to be affixed, there shall be paid by the applicant to the Grand Secretary the sum of two dollars.

(See Section 51.)

Sec. 20. **Duties of.]** Every lodge under dispensation shall conform to the provisions of Section 24, except as to library tax, *and date of making returns, and in addition thereto shall return their letter of dispensation to the next grand annual communication after the date of said letter, together with an abridged transcript of their work, stating the following facts:

1st. Transcript shall show at the commencement of the transactions of each meeting, the name and location of the lodge, and the day of the week, month and year.

2nd. The names of the officers, and number of members and visitors present.

3rd. Whether the meeting was a stated or a special one, and on what degree the lodge opened and closed.

4th. What work was done, and a statement showing what moneys have been received and disbursed, and for what purpose.

5th. A certificate of the correctness of the abstract shall be appended, signed by the Master and Secretary.

6th. The abstract shall be made on cap paper, preferably typewritten, the leaves fastened together, carefully folded, with the name and location of the lodge endorsed on the back. No charter shall issue until such abstract is made and approved.

*See Resolutions—Lodges—Dispensation for New—Expiration thereof—Fine for Failure to Make Returns, Etc.

PARTICULAR LODGES.

Sec. 21. **Master Must Serve as Warden.]** The ancient charge, requiring the Master to have served as a Warden, shall be strictly enforced in this jurisdiction, except over lodges U. D. U., and in extreme cases, by vote of the lodge, the Grand Master may, by dispensation, permit any brother of the lodge to be elected to serve as Master.

Sec. 22. **Jurisdiction.]** The jurisdiction of a particular lodge shall include all territory in this grand jurisdiction nearer in a direct line to the town wherein located than to the town wherein is located any other lodge under this grand jurisdiction, except that when more than one lodge meet in any town or city, the lodge in such town or city shall have concurrent jurisdiction; *Provided*, that within a zone two miles in width, equally distant from two towns wherein lodges are located, each lodge shall have concurrent jurisdiction;

Provided, however, when two towns wherein lodges are located are only nine miles apart, such zone shall be one and one-half miles in width; where eight miles apart, such zone shall be one mile in width; where seven miles apart, such zone shall be one-half mile in width, but in no case shall such zone be less than one-half mile in width.

Sec. 23. **Vacancies—How Created—How Filled.]** In the event of the Master or one or both Wardens removing permanently from the jurisdiction of their lodge, or refusing to serve, or to attend lodge meetings, the Grand Master, upon satisfactory evidence thereof, may declare any one, or all of these offices vacant, and shall thereupon authorize some brother to act temporarily as Master, and shall then grant a dispensation to hold a new election, the result of which must be at once forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

(See Sec. 21, By-Laws.)

Sec. 24. **Annual Returns.]** Every lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall annually, on or before the

10th day of May in each year, make out and forward to the Grand Secretary a report in such form as shall be prescribed and furnished by him, which shall include a list in tabular form of all the initiations, passings, and raisings, admissions, dismissions, deaths, suspensions and expulsions of members, and rejections, with the respective dates, signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary; said report to include the term of one year from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of April, inclusive.

No delegate from any particular lodge shall be allowed mileage or per diem at any session, when his particular lodge has failed to forward to the Grand Secretary its returns and the funds in payment for Grand Lodge dues and fees or library tax on or before the 20th of May, unless he presents satisfactory reason and is excused by vote of the Grand Lodge; and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to close his report June 1st, and report all lodges that have not made returns and paid their dues at that date, delinquent.

Fine. A fine of \$5 shall be imposed on lodges whose annual reports are not in the hands of the Grand Secretary by May 15th of each year.

(See Sec. 20.)

Sec. 25. **Annual Dues and Fees.]** Every particular chartered lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of seventy-five cents annually, as dues for each member of said lodge on the date of said return; *Provided*, that no lodge shall be charged with Grand Lodge dues or per capita tax for any member who shall be exempted from paying his dues to the lodge of which he is a member, where such exemption is for other cause than in payment for services rendered to the lodge, nor shall any lodge U. D. G. be so charged.

And the further sum of ten per centum shall be paid on all moneys received for the initiating, passing and raising of

members in their respective lodges, and ten cents per capita on the lodge memberships for library purposes, all of which dues, fees and library assessment, or tax, shall accompany the annual reports of the respective lodges.

(See Sec. 20.)

Sec. 26 Penalty for Not Paying.] The Masters and Wardens or representatives of any lodge shall not take their seats in the Grand Lodge until all charges against their respective lodges are paid. And in case of the refusal or neglect of any lodge to pay the same at or before the next grand annual communication thereafter, unless a reasonable excuse be offered, such lodge shall be suspended from further labor, and its charter reclaimed by the Grand Lodge; *Provided, however*, such lodge, upon proper application to the Grand Lodge, and upon making due returns, and the payment of its said charges, may be restored to its former rank and privileges by a majority of the votes of the Grand Lodge.

Sec. 27. Mileage and Per Diem.] That the Master of any particular lodge in this grand jurisdiction, or his proxy, or the representative of a lodge, in absence of Master and Wardens, and all grand and past grand officers, and all committees of the Grand Lodge, shall be allowed two dollars per day while in attendance on the sessions of the Grand Lodge, or officially in attendance on committee meetings. In addition to such daily recompense, all said officers, delegates, representatives and committee-men, shall receive a mileage of five cents per mile, by the most practical route, from the location of their respective lodges, if representing a lodge, or from their respective places of residence in the state, if a grand, past grand officer, or a committee-man, to the place of meeting; *Provided*, that if a non-resident grand or past grand officer shall be in attendance on the session of the Grand Lodge, he shall only receive mileage from the location of his lodge to the place of holding the session of the Grand Lodge; *Provided*, that his lodge membership is in some lodge within

this grand jurisdiction; *Provided, further,* that no Master or his proxy, or the representative of a lodge, in attendance on the session of the Grand Lodge, shall receive a greater sum for attending the Grand Lodge, and mileage, than is paid to the Grand Lodge by his lodge as dues and fees for the year ending April 30th, immediately preceding the session of the Grand Lodge.

Lodges U. D. Mileage and Per Diem.] That one delegate from lodges under dispensation be allowed mileage and per diem not to exceed the sum paid by his lodge to the Grand Lodge for fees.

Sec. 28. Degrees Cannot be Conferred in Certain Instances.] No lodge working under this jurisdiction shall confer the degrees of Fellow Craft or Master Mason upon any brother who has been initiated or passed (as the case may be) in any other lodge, unless the brother applying shall produce the consent, under seal, from the lodge in which he was admitted; *Provided,* that when such lodge shall have been dissolved, other proof of his good standing and worthiness may be received.

Sec. 29. Meeting Limited.] Lodges in this jurisdiction shall not have more than two stated meetings in each month, at which time only can petition for degrees or affiliation be received, or ballot taken without dispensation from the Grand Master; but no petition for affiliation shall go to ballot until the applicant has visited the lodge, under the usual masonic restrictions, or has been satisfactorily examined under the direction of the Master.

Sec. 30. Petitions Received—Ballot—When Necessary—Method in Comity Work.] No lodge shall receive or act upon a petition for initiation, membership, or for the advancement, when jurisdiction has been waived, of a brother initiated or passed (as the case may be) in any other lodge, except at a stated meeting, and a ballot shall not be taken upon such peti-

tion unless seven members are present, nor until a stated meeting at least four weeks after such petition is received; *Provided*, that when a degree is to be conferred for another lodge, as comity, the consent to confer the degree shall be manifested by the usual voting sign, and at any meeting; a majority vote being sufficient.

Sec. 31. Examination of Candidate.] No candidate shall be advanced to the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason until he has been duly examined in open lodge as to his proficiency in the preceding degree, which must be satisfactory to the Worshipful Master and the lodge, nor until after the expiration of four weeks after such initiation or passing, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

Sec. 32. New Ballot Taken—When.] If a candidate fails for one year after his election to appear for initiation, he shall not be entitled [to the degrees] without new petition, and ballot, which petition must take the same course as in the first instance; or having been initiated or passed, and fails to apply for advancement for a like period, a new ballot only must be had, which can be had at the stated meeting at which his name is presented. No written petition, or reference to committee is necessary. If rejected, his name can be presented for advancement at the following, or any subsequent stated meeting.

(See Decisions: Ballot—New—When, under Candidate.)

Sec. 33. Territorial Jurisdiction—Time Limit.] No lodge shall receive and act upon the petition of any applicant for initiation whose residence may be nearer some other lodge under this jurisdiction than the one to which application is made, without the consent of such nearest lodge, except as provided in section 22 of By-Laws. Nor shall any lodge re-act upon the petition of any applicant who has been rejected within six months of the date of such rejection; *Provided, however*, that no other lodge in this grand jurisdiction can receive the application for degrees of an applicant rejected

Sec. 60. Appeals to Grand Lodge.] All appeals from any particular lodge shall be in writing, containing a statement of the case, the exceptions taken to the decision of the lodge appealed from, and a brief statement of the evidence, all authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary thereof, and attested by the seal of the lodge, and left with the Grand Secretary: and the appellant shall give the other party one month's notice thereof, unless a less time shall elapse between the date of the decision and the communication of the Grand Lodge, in which case one week's notice shall suffice; *Provided*, the parties interested may waive said notice.

Sec. 61. Amendments How Made.] Any additional sections not conflicting with the provisions of these By-Laws, or any alteration, amendment or proposition to repeal, shall be submitted in writing to an annual communication of the Grand Lodge; and if a majority of the members present vote in favor of considering the same, it shall be referred to a special committee on By-Laws, who shall report the same back with their recommendation, when, if approved by three-fourths of the members present, the same shall be a part of these By-Laws.

If, at any session of the Grand Lodge, it may be deemed necessary to revise these By-Laws, a committee may be appointed for that purpose, who shall report at the next annual communication, when such revised code may be amended, adopted or rejected, as the Grand Lodge in its wisdom may determine.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Affiliation—No Fee For.] See Fee.

Appropriations.] The Finance Committee recommend that no officer or committee of the Grand Lodge, charged with the expenditure of appropriated funds of the Grand Body, shall exceed the specific appropriation of any year without first having submitted to the Finance Committee every item of proposed expenditure and having received the written approval of a majority of said committee.

Pro. 1900, pg. 50.

Apron—Past Grand Master's.] That the Grand Secretary be authorized to purchase a Past Grand Master's apron as the occasion requires.

Pro. 1903, pg. 155.

Candidates.] That so much of the matter referred to your committee, referring to waiving of jurisdiction over material residing in this jurisdiction to lodges situated in the jurisdiction of other grand lodges, and the reception of petitions by lodges in this jurisdiction of material residing within the jurisdiction of other grand lodges, we would recommend that instructions be given to all lodges within this grand jurisdiction, more particularly to those situated near state lines, that the

so doing is contrary to the well established American masonic rule concerning grand lodge jurisdiction, and that until such comity laws are passed by the states interested, they are forbidden this practice, except by dispensation through the Grand Masters of the states interested.

Pro. 1893, pg. 40.

Card System.] See Register Grand Lodge.

Charter.] Your committee, having conferred with the Grand Secretary in regard to duplicate charters, would recommend that all charters hereafter issued be made in duplicate, one copy to be kept on record by the Grand Secretary. We also recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized to procure new charter blanks.

Pro. 1891, pg. 31.

We also recommend that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized to issue a duplicate charter to any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge whenever the original charter shall be destroyed.

Pro. 1891, pg. 42.

Charters for Lodges—What Grand Officer to Sign.] Charters of particular lodges shall be signed by the new grand officers of the Grand Lodge issuing the charter.

Pro. 1904, pg. 274.

Correspondence Report—What it Should Contain.] That the work of the Correspondent be modified and limited to a compilation of the approved decisions and important legislation of the various grand lodges.

Pro. 1905, pg. 342.

Correspondence—Views of.] The views expressed by the

committees on correspondence are the views of such individual Masons and not those of their respective grand lodges.

Pro. 1889, pg. 41 (Ter. Dec.)

Correspondence—Writer—Compensation.] The compensation of the writer of Foreign Correspondence to be \$100.00.

Pro. 1902, pg. 48.

Dimit Book—Form and Kind of.] It is obligatory on all lodges in this state to use the dimit book approved by the Grand Lodge, and furnished by the Grand Secretary.

Pro. 1904, pg. 268, in Report of Committee—Dimit Books.

Dispensation—New Lodges—Expiration of.] See Lodges—Dispensation for New. *Infra*.

Entertainment.] That this Grand Lodge will not hereafter accept an invitation to attend any banquet or other entertainment given during its annual communication.

Report of Committee on Entertainments, Pro. 1887, pg. 38.

Fee—Affiliation—None to Be Charged.] No fee for affiliation can be charged by a particular lodge in this grand jurisdiction.

Blacklock (Recommendations) Pro. 1904, pg. 232, in Report Jurisprudence Committee, pg. 266.

Fines—Lodges U. D. —Failure to Make Returns—Etc.] See Lodges—Dispensation for New. *Infra*.

Finance Committee—Meeting of.] Grand Master Robert M. Carothers, in his annual report recommended that the Finance Committee and Grand Treasurer meet with the Grand Secretary one day before the convening of the Grand Lodge.

The following is the report of the committee to whom that matter was referred.

“Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Grand Master, that the Finance Committee should hereafter meet on the day before the session of the Grand Lodge, respectfully recommend that the recommendation of the Grand Master be adopted.”

Pro. 1898, pg. 294.

Flag—U. S.—Displayed—When.] Resolved: That, agreeably to the recommendation of the Grand Master, the flag of our country shall be displayed at all sessions of the grand communications of this Grand Lodge in token of our reverence and esteem of the liberty that it proclaims to all our people.

And we recommend that this noble emblem of liberty be displayed in the halls of all particular lodges within this grand jurisdiction;

And we further recommend that it be carried at the head of all masonic processions upon occasions when it would be appropriate.

Pro. 1904, pg. 274.

Forms.] Form No. 1, being petition for Initiation; Form No. 2, being Petition for Affiliation; and the Book of Dimits be approved and adopted by this Grand Lodge, and that the several lodges throughout the state be instructed to make use of the same.

Pro. 1896, pg. 150. (See Appendix of Forms.)

Funds—Surplus—Grand Lodge—Creation—Disposition—Investment.] See Masonic Home. *Infra*. See last part of Sec. 41, By-Laws.

Funds of Lodge.] The Treasurer of a lodge must keep the funds of the lodge in separate account and in his name as Treasurer, except the lodge be incorporated, and then in the name of the lodge.

Pro. 1906, pg. 432 recommendation sixth of report Committee Grand Lecturer and Auditor.

Grand Lecturer.] That the District School System for the purpose of instruction by the Grand Lecturer be abolished, and that in lieu thereof each lodge in the state be required to hold a Lodge of Instruction under the Grand Lecturer, and that the sum of \$100.00 be appropriated for mileage and traveling expenses. Further that each lodge be required to pay the Grand Lecturer the sum of \$5.00 per day and his living expenses while conducting said school.

Pro. 1901, pg. 128.

Grand Lecturer—Blanks for Reporting Proficiency of Lodges Visited.] The recommendation of the Grand Lecturer that blanks be prepared for the Grand Lecturer to report proficiency of officers of the lodges visited, was indorsed by the Committee on Grand Lecturer, and which report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Pro. 1902, recommendation Grand Lecturer, pg. 28, in Report Committee on Grand Lecturer, pg. 39.

Grand Lecturer—Extension of Duties.] Be it Resolved: That the functions of Grand Lecturer include those of a Grand Auditor, whose duties shall consist in examining the records of particular lodges, and instructing them in a uniform system of keeping their minutes, accounts, card systems, and all work of a business nature, as well as to instruct in the ritualistic and esoteric work, and that said officer shall be appointed in consultation with the Grand Secretary, and work in conjunction with the Grand Secretary's office the better to facilitate the duties thereof.

Pro. 1905, pg. 340.

Grand Lodge Dues Remitted—When.] That all lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be relieved from payment of Grand Lodge dues upon members in the service of the army of the United States;

Provided, however, that this resolution shall apply only to such particular lodges as shall have remitted or shall hereafter remit their fees and dues.

Pro. 1898, pg. 295.

Grand Lodge—Location—Annual Sessions.] That the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge shall be held alternately between Grand Forks and Fargo for the next five years, beginning with the Grand Lodge in Fargo, 1906.

Pro. 1905, pg. 344.

Grand Secretary's Blanks—Books—Etc.] That the matter of blanks and blank books needed in the Grand Secretary's office be referred back to the Grand Secretary with instructions to purchase at any time all necessary books and blanks needed in his office in manner and form as he in his judgment may deem advisable.

Pro. 1891, pg. 47.

Grand Secretary's Offices and Library—Maintenance.] That an appropriation of \$120.00 be and is hereby made to the Trustees of the Masonic Temple, at Fargo, annually, toward the maintenance of heat and light of the rooms occupied by the Grand Secretary and the Grand Lodge Library.

Pro. 1905, pg. 339.

Scottish Rite Proposition—Grand Secretary's Offices—Library, Etc.] The proposition of the Fargo Scottish Rite Bodies to the Grand Lodge, tendering the use of the Masonic Temple at Fargo, for Grand Lodge gatherings, Grand Secretary's offices and library and the heating of the same, was presented, (Pro. 1898, pgs. 307-8) which proposition was accepted by action of the Grand Lodge upon report of the Finance Committee.

Pro. 1899, pgs. 369-70.

Healing.] *Your committee recommend that the said Joseph H. Pinkerton, and all other Masons made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, be healed by the Grand Master, or under his authority, upon application therefor and satisfactory proof of worthiness, and that he was so made.

Pro. 1894, pg. 34.

(*For decision, In re Pinkerton, from which the foregoing was taken, see Pro. 1894, pg. 31.)

Honorary Members.] That all past elective grand officers as well as all present elective grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, be and are hereby made honorary members of this Grand Lodge.

Convention Pro. 1889, pg. 48.

The Grand Lodge of Dakota, now South Dakota, in return for the compliment, adopted the following resolution:

That each past elective grand officer of this Grand Lodge being a member of a lodge in North Dakota, as well as each elective grand officer of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, be and is hereby constituted an honorary member of this Grand Lodge.

Pro. 1889, pg. 44.

Information—G. M. to Give—When.] We are of the opinion that any lodge has the right, in a fraternal spirit, to ask of your Grand Master such questions as may tend to enlighten the brethren, providing they couch their inquiry in proper language. Yet your committee are equally of the opinion that the Grand Master is not in duty bound to reply, nor that the lodge has a right to insist upon an answer, especially so if the letter is not made official by an impress of the seal, which in this instance was not done.

Pro. 1893, pg. 42.

Jurisprudence.] Mackey as authority in absence of express provisions in the constitution or by-laws was repealed.

Pro. 1897, pgs. 222-223.

Keys—What Kind Prohibited.] That the use of Redding's *Ecce Orient*, and other publications using consonated words for the esoteric part, be prohibited.

Pro. 1898, pg. 301.

Lecturer—Grand—Extension of Duties.] See Grand Lecturer. *Supra*.

Library.] Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the Grand Lodge Library, would report that they have had the same under consideration, and find that Shiloh Lodge No. 1 has two rooms in their Masonic Temple especially arranged for the Grand Lodge Library, which rooms will be furnished the Grand Lodge free of cost (see following letter), and in our judgment the location of the Grand Lodge Library at Fargo would accommodate more members than at any other place in the state. Your committee would therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge Library be located at Fargo in the rooms prepared for the same.

Pro. 1890, pg. 30.

Library Tax—Remission of—When.] That lodges remitting dues under provision of Section 25, Grand Lodge By-Laws, shall not be required to pay the Library Per Capita Tax; that lodges under dispensation shall also be exempt from such Library Per Capita Tax.

Pro. 1898, pg. 302.

Location—Grand Lodge.] See Grand Lodge Location. *Supra*.

Lodges—Charters For—Signing Grand Officers.] See Charters for Lodge. *Supra*.

Lodges—Dispensations for New—Expiration thereof—Fine for Failure to Make Returns, Etc.] That all dispensations issued for the creation of new lodges expire on May 31st; that all returns, papers and documents, together with the fees, must be in the hands of the Grand Secretary not later than June 10th, following; that a failure so to do shall be followed by the same penalty as is now imposed upon chartered lodges for failure to get returns and money in the hands of the Grand Secretary by May 15th.

Pro. 1905, pg. 339.

See Sec. 24, By-Laws, last paragraph.

Masonry—Cerneau Masonry.] This Grand Lodge has declared that the “Supreme Council of A. and A. S. Rite for the United States of America, their territories and dependencies” known as the “Cerneau” Body of that Rite, has no legal status in this jurisdiction; therefore,

Resolved, That said Cerneau Body of the A. and A. S. Rite and its consistories and particular bodies are hereby prohibited from occupying or doing work in this jurisdiction, and all Master Masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereby prohibited from conferring, communicating, taking or receiving any of the degrees of said Cerneau Body of the A. and A. S. Rite.

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master is requested to issue a letter at an early date, addressed to the Masters of the several particular lodges, embodying these resolutions, warning the brethren against the said “Cerneau Organization;” and that he send two copies of said letter to the Master of each particular lodge with the direction that one of said copies shall be read in open lodge and filed in its archives

and that the other copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous place in the ante-room.

Pro. 1889, pg. 36.

Legitimate.] Legitimate Masonry consists of three degrees—E. . A. . F. . C. . and M. . M. .

For full report of committee see Pro. Dakota, 1888, pg. 27.

Masonic Home—Fund Created.] That the interest from the money on deposit, and all fines hereafter to be collected, be set aside as a special fund to form the nucleus for a Home for indigent Master Masons, their widows and orphans.

Pro. 1902, pg. 31, in Report Finance Committee.

(See last part of Sec. 41, By-Laws.)

Masonic Home—Investment of Funds.] That all funds now on hand, and which may in the future accumulate, for the erection of a Home for indigent Master Masons, their widows and orphans, be invested by and under the supervision of the Finance Committee of this Grand Lodge.

Pro. 1903, pg. 146.

Memorial Day.] In regard to a lodge being permitted to participate in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, while we would desire that all Masons participate, individually, in these ceremonies, we deem it manifestly improper for any lodge to participate as a lodge.

Pro. 1893, pg. 42.

Military Lodge—Certificates to Members.] That the adoption of this report be a direction to the Grand Secretary to notify each member of the Military Lodge that he is entitled to receive, upon application to the Grand Secretary therefor, a certificate of his former membership in the Military Lodge, and, where he has since affiliated with no other lodge, of his present

membership in the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the jurisdiction of North Dakota.

Pro. 1900, pg. 51.

Morals and Dogmas.] The giving of a copy of the Morals and Dogmas of the Symbolic Degrees, as compiled by our late Bro. Albert Pike, to newly raised candidates, was made mandatory upon the various lodges in 1898. (Pro. pg. 292.) The resolution was rescinded in 1900.

Pro. 1900, pg. 51.

Non-Affiliate—Status of.] An unaffiliated Mason has no right to visit any one lodge in this jurisdiction more than three times, nor can he be permitted to join in any masonic procession or participate in any festivity of the lodge, except by the courtesy thereof.

2nd. He or his family can make no claim for charity upon the funds of a lodge, but the same may be granted when thought just and proper. He is, however, bound to respond, so far as his ability permits, to the call of distress by an individual Mason, and they are in a like manner bound to him.

3rd. He has no right to masonic burial, but the same may be given him by the lodge, at its discretion, if he has shown commendable zeal for the interests and has adhered to the principles of the institution.

4th. He is subject to all masonic obligations as a member of the fraternity at large, and for any violation of the moral or masonic law, subject to trial and discipline by the lodge near which he sojourns or resides.

Committee on Jurisprudence Pro. 1888, pg. 30.

Past Master's Degree.] In convention forming Grand Lodge of North Dakota, upon motion of Bro. Frank J. Thompson, it was *Resolved*, That Section 20 of the Grand Lodge by-

laws, requiring the brother to have the so-called Past Master's Degree before he can be installed as Master, be stricken from said by-laws.

Note.—In compiling the Grand Lodge by-laws this resolution was omitted. (Digest of Approved Decisions, 1891, by Bro. Thomas J. Wilder, Gr. Sec., pg. 77.)

Note.—This resolution was also omitted in Proceedings of the Convention.—Ed.

Note.—Sec. 20 refers to first compilation.

Proceedings to be Read.] That the Master of each particular lodge be required to cause the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at each annual communication to be read in his lodge within three months after receipt of printed copies of the same, and that the Secretary of each lodge be required to notify the Grand Secretary that this requirement has been complied with.

Pro. 1891, pg. 31.

Proceedings—Number to be Printed.] That hereafter the Grand Secretary shall cause to be printed 1,200 copies of the proceedings of each annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

Pro. 1891, pg. 47.

Register Grand Lodge.] That the Card System be adopted by this Grand Lodge and for the particular lodges within this jurisdiction. We do further recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized to purchase the same with cases. And further recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized to add to the present form of petitions for degrees and affiliation now in use, the necessary questions to complete the data for the Grand Lodge Register, as recommended in his report.

Pro. 1895, pg. 86.

Returns—New System of.] We further recommend that the Grand Secretary prepare a new system of returns of particular lodges, and that a Grand Lodge record of particular lodges be prepared.

Pro. 1895, pg. 35.

Returns Lodges U. D. D.—Fine for Failure to Make Returns, Etc.] See Lodges—Dispensations for New. *Supra*.

Ritual—Adoption of.] We have carefully examined the esoteric work of the second section of the third degree of our present ritual, and are unanimous in the conclusion that in our opinion the said second section of the third degree would be made more instructive, and at the same time be more acceptable to a majority of the members of the craft throughout this jurisdiction, by the omission of certain parts thereof, and by substituting therefor the work as adopted and practiced by our sister jurisdiction, Minnesota. With a view of exemplifying the work, as it will be if revised in accordance with the recommendation of your committee, we have had the members of Casselton Lodge No. 3, commit the same, and we are advised by the Master of Casselton Lodge No. 3, that they hold themselves in readiness to exemplify the work at the present session of the Grand Lodge, at such a time as the Grand Master may appoint for that purpose.

Your committee respectfully suggests that final action on this report be deferred until after the exemplification of the work as it will be if revised, and do further recommend that the work as revised and exemplified by the members of Casselton Lodge No. 3, be adopted as the work of this grand jurisdiction.

Pro. 1895, pg. 81.

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the Ritual Committee appointed at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge respectfully recommend:

That the ritualistic work as returned by the Ritual Committee appointed at the annual communication of this Grand Lodge last June, consisting of Past Grand Lecturer William H. Best, (3), Past Grand Master Frank J. Thompson (1), and Past Grand Master James McDonald (11), be adopted.

Pro. 1895, pg. 95.

Saloon.] That no person who is engaged in the business of keeping a saloon or is engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be initiated into any particular lodge in this jurisdiction, nor shall any brother Mason who is engaged in such business be received in any lodge as a member by affiliation.

Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, Pro. 1887, pg. 44.

St. John's Day.] *Whereas*, We are taught to venerate the sublime principles as illustrated in the lives of those two eminent patrons of Masonry, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand body that every particular lodge within this grand jurisdiction should, as a body, attend public worship on the festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th; or if preferred, on the Sunday nearest said day, in each year, and then offer up their devotion to the Grand Architect of the Universe, our Supreme Grand Master.

Pro. 1892, pg. 29.

Trials—Grand Lodge Officers.] That during his term of office, an elective officer of this Grand Lodge is not amenable to trial and sentence, except by this Grand Lodge, or a commission deriving its authority therefrom.

Pro. 1882, pg. 47

Visitation.] See Non-Affiliate—Status of. *Supra*.

Limiting Non-Affiliates.] That all non-affiliated Masons be restricted to three visits to any one lodge in their visitation of lodges in this jurisdiction.

Pro. 1878, pg. 37.

Yearly Evidence Good Standing.] That all visiting, resident Masons shall furnish to the Master of the particular lodge under whose jurisdiction such sojourning Mason is holden, once each year, documentary evidence to the Master of such lodge that he has paid his dues to, or is in good standing in the lodge from which he hails. And it is hereby made the duty of the Worshipful Master of each particular lodge within this grand jurisdiction to see that such evidence is furnished to him as above required.

Pro. 1893, pg. 29.

APPROVED DECISIONS

GRAND LODGE OF DAKOTA A. F. AND A. M.

AND

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH DAKOTA A. F. AND A. M.

(All deviations from page numbers, or sections, as printed in previous editions, are made to conform to the re-arrangement in this edition. The words *Supra* (above) and *Infra* (below) are used to refer to subject matter in same class or under same heading. When reference is made to another class, the name of the class is given and not the reference word.—Ed.)

On motion of Bro. Frank J. Thompson of No. 8, now No. 1, the decisions now in force in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, be adopted as the decisions of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

Convention 1889, pg. 42. Re-affirmed after organization—1889, pg. 47.

ABSENCE OF OFFICER.

(See Officers of Lodge.)

ACCOUNTS.

Finance Committee.] When by the provision of a by-law the Worshipful Master and Senior and Junior Wardens compose the finance committee, a brother filling pro tem any of these offices at a regular meeting becomes also a member of the finance committee pro tem, and can legally audit bills and accounts against the lodge presented at this meeting. And the Master pro tem is endowed for the time being with full power and authority of the Master and is legally authorized to sign warrants directed to be drawn by a vote of the lodge at a par-

ticular meeting over which he presided. His signature to all instruments, growing out of any transactions of said meeting, should read "Senior Warden, acting Worshipful Master."

Best, 1896, pgs. 129-130, Nos. 3-4.

NOTE:—The foregoing resolution seems ambiguous, but construed, having in mind decision, Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is out of Lodge Jurisdiction, under Officers of Lodge, *infra*, the meaning becomes clear.—Ed.

ADVANCEMENT.

(See Advancement, under Candidate.)

AFFILIATION.

(See Affiliation, under Jurisdiction.)

Application May Be Renewed.] An applicant for affiliation, if rejected, may renew his application to the rejecting, or any other lodge, at any time.

Blatt, 1887, pg. 11, No. 6.

Dimit Necessary to.] A brother must first sever his membership in a masonic lodge before applying to another lodge for membership.

A brother cannot hold membership in two masonic lodges at the same time.

Jacobson, 1906, pg. 400, No. 1.

Jurisdiction Does not Apply to Affiliation.] A brother who applies for affiliation to a lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides and is rejected, has a right to present his petition to another lodge.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 22.

Petition Former Members—Must Take Usual Course.] The application for affiliation by a former member of a lodge must take the same course as any other application for affiliation.

Best, 1896, pg. 132, No. 10.

NOTE.—The applicant in this case lived in Fort Wayne, Ind. The permission to receive his petition re-affirmed the rule that residence is not a pre-requisite in cases of affiliation.

Residence—None Required for.] A lodge has the right to receive the petition of a brother for affiliation although he does not reside in this jurisdiction. For the good of the craft, however, throughout our grand jurisdiction, it would be better for the brother to affiliate with the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, although this is not compulsory.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 2.

Visitation Before.] A Master of a lodge should not allow a brother to affiliate who has never visited the lodge.

The committee to whom the petition is referred can examine the brother under the direction of the Master, and if satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is a worthy Mason, can instruct him so that he can visit the lodge. This should all be under the direction of the Master.* There is no usage preventing a lodge from allowing a brother to affiliate who has never visited the lodge, but we cannot encourage the practice, nor of allowing one to affiliate, who, through his own incompetency and lack of knowledge, is unable to visit a lodge.

Gifford, 1884, pg. 15, No. 1.

*See Sec. 29, By-Laws, adopted, 1906.

APPEALS.

(See Procedure.)

(See Appeals, under Trials.)

APPLICATION.

(See Petition.)

(See Investigating Committee.)

False Statement in—Effect.] A member of a lodge who has made a false statement in his application is subject to discipline.

A person who falsely states in his application for the degrees that he has never been rejected by another lodge of

Masons, and received the Master's degree before the raising lodge knew of the false statement, is not a legally made Master Mason.

Blacklock, 1904, pg. 233, No. 1.

ASSESSMENT.

Special Assessments Equivalent to Dues.] A special assessment, when legally voted, should be immediately charged up to each member, and when so charged, stands against the member the same as if he owed the amount for dues. When an amount equal to one year's dues stands charged against a member, charges for N. P. D. may be brought against him.

Blatt, 1887, pg. 11, No. 4.

BALLOT.

(See Investigating Committee.)

(See Ballot—New—When, under Candidate.)

Black Cubes.] A ballot taken without black cubes in the ballot box is not legal.

Blacklock, 1904, pg. 236, No. 6.

Brother Not Obligated to Cast Black Ball.] A brother is not obliged to cast a black ball upon an application at the request of a brother who cannot attend on account of sickness.

McDonald, 1894, pg. 11, No. 5.

Cannot be Reconsidered.] A ballot was taken on the petition of "A. B." It was found on first and second ballot that one negative ballot appeared. The lodge then voted to strike from the records the decision whereby it appeared dark, and the third ballot was ordered and found clear. The petitioner was initiated. The Grand Lodge held that he was an irregular Entered Apprentice and that the Grand Master or some one authorized by him should heal him, after which the can-

didate can be advanced as any other regular Apprentice, except a ballot must be taken when the brother applies for advancement.

McDonald, 1894, pg. 11, No. 4, as modified by Jurisprudence Committee, pg. 29.

Cannot be Reconsidered.] A ballot when once taken cannot be reconsidered. Six months must elapse before a new ballot can be taken on the same petition, and then only after a petition and due investigation, the same as in the first instance.

Best, 1896, pg. 132-3, No. 11.

Must be Taken.] A ballot must be had even if the committee report unfavorably. After a petition has been referred it is the property of the lodge and cannot be withdrawn; the only way to dispose of it is to vote upon it.

Hand, 1880, pg. 8, No. 1.

On Candidate Must be at Stated Meetings.] The ballot for the election of a candidate must be spread at a stated or regular meeting, not less than one month after the receipt of the petition. *The first stated meeting in the month is the meeting here referred to.

Gifford, 1884, pg. 15, No. 3.

*Abrogated, Sec. 29, By-Laws amended 1906.

When Once Declared Cannot Be Reconsidered.] When the ballot has once been declared by the Worshipful Master, no motion to reconsider could be entertained, although the Senior Deacon alleged that eleven members were balloting, while there were twelve ballots cast.

James, 1901, pg. 97, No. 2.

Who Can Inspect.] No member of the lodge, outside of the Master and Wardens, has a right to inspect the ballot. In order to avoid any misunderstanding that might arise, the

Master, after declaring the ballot, should remove from the box the ballots cast before passing it to the Senior Deacon.

James, 1901, pg. 97, No. 2.

BOND.

If a lodge wishes to exact a bond from either of the officers, Secretary or Treasurer, it certainly has the right to do so.

Cloes, 1890, pg. 13, No. 2.

BUSINESS.

(See Business—None at Specials—Except, under Lodge.)

BY-LAWS.

(See By Laws, under Lodge.)

CANDIDATE.

Advancement—Application For.] When the brother has made an application at a regular meeting for advancement, the Worshipful Master can state to the lodge that Brother (A. B.) has made application for advancement to the degree of F. C. (or M. M. as the case may be), and if there be no objections we will proceed to work.

My reason for this is, that if a brother has the right to apply (for advancement) at any regular meeting it implies the right to advance him, unless there should be an objection made at that time.

McDonald, 1894, pg. 11, No. 2.

See Sec. 57, By-Laws.

Advancement—Neglect.] If a candidate neglects to be initiated within one year of his election, or neglects for one year to be advanced, having taken one or more degrees, he must be balloted for again, and, therefore, the amendment to Section 56 (Pro. 1899) does not apply to Section 32.

Recommendation of Committee on Jurisprudence, 1900, pg. 53.

Ballot—New—When.] If a candidate allows a year or more to intervene between the taking of degrees, it is necessary to take another ballot before he can be advanced. If it be the fault of the lodge that the degree was not conferred, and not of the candidate, then another ballot is not necessary.

Perkins, 1897, pgs. 195 and 217, No. 3.

Degrees—Knowledge of—Necessary.] No candidate can be advanced until he has a thorough knowledge of the degree that has been conferred upon him, *and until the next stated meeting.

Gifford, 1884, pg. 15, No. 2.

*NOTE.—This clause is abrogated by subsequent legislation. See second decision following, and Sec. 31, By-Laws.—Ed.

Degrees—When Can Be Conferred.] The candidate when once declared elected can be initiated then, if he so desires, and it is convenient for the Master and brethren, or at any special meeting called for that purpose before the ensuing regular meeting of the lodge.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 25, No. 10.

Examination of.] Examination of a candidate for advancement must be in "Open Lodge" at either a special or regular meeting, and objections to his advancement can be made at a special meeting, the same as at a regular one, *except the calling for a ballot.* A stated or regular meeting must also intervene between the passing or raising of an aspirant.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 7-8, No. 2.

NOTE.—This decision re-affirmed. McDonald, 1894, pg. 10, No. 1.

*Modified, See Sec. 57, By-Laws, adopted 1906.

Fees.] See Secret Objection—Return of Fee. *Infra.* See also Fee With—Not Necessary, under Petition.

Jurisdiction Over Elected Material—Waiver and Return of Fee.] About a year ago a party made application to the

lodge of this place for admittance. He deposited with the lodge \$10, which was placed to his credit; a vote was taken and he was declared elected; said party never appeared; he now wishes to withdraw said amount, and, I think, enter at Edgeley. Please instruct me in the matter.

Answer. No lodge can legally confer the degree upon the party without the consent of your lodge, regularly given, as your lodge forever holds jurisdiction, unless he removes from the state. It is entirely within the discretion of your lodge whether you release jurisdiction or whether you return the money to the party. Your lodge contracted with him to give him the degrees for a given amount. The lodge stands ready to fulfill its part of the contract, and if the party does not desire to present himself for the degrees it is at his own loss. However, if your lodge desires to waive jurisdiction and return the fees it has a right to do so.

Herrick, 1893, pgs. 14-15, No. 6.

Number of.] The degrees of E. A. and F. C. and a portion of the M. M. degree can be conferred on more than one candidate at the same time, in the discretion of the Master.

Braden, 1889, pg. 9, No. 4.

Objection.

Degrees—Conferring.] A member of a lodge, the latter requested to do work for another lodge, as a matter of courtesy, has no right or power to prevent the work by simple objection.

Blacklock, 1904, pg. 235, No. 3.

NOTE.—The foregoing decision arose out of an objection being made by a member of the conferring lodge, by courtesy, to the advancement of a Fellow Craft. The Jurisprudence Committee, in approving the decision, assumed that a year had not elapsed since the candidate had received the Entered Apprentice degree, and advanced the proposition that a member of a conferring lodge had no greater power than the requesting lodge; that the advancement of a candidate, after having received a degree, cannot be stopped except by charges regularly preferred. The direct question upon which the foregoing decision was rendered contained no reference to the

status of the candidate. As the decision stands, it looks upon the face of it as though a member of a conferring lodge, by courtesy, could not prevent an initiation (E. A. degree) by an objection. But this question, however, has never been directly decided or settled in this grand jurisdiction, except as it may be inferred by the foregoing decision.—Ed.

Initiation—Made in Open Lodge—How Disposed Of.]

When a brother makes an objection in open lodge to the initiation of a candidate, the Worshipful Master should require the objecting brother to reduce his objection to writing, stating the reason therefor, and file the same with the secretary of the lodge, under the *third rule for stopping candidates and preventing their initiation, when the objection would become the property of the lodge, and should be disposed of by a majority vote at a stated meeting. If the brother refuse or fail to reduce his objections, and the reasons therefor, to writing, as so required, then no legal objection to the initiation exists under the established rule in this grand jurisdiction, and the Worshipful Master should so declare, and proceed with the initiation of the candidate, unless other and valid objections should be interposed.

*See fifth decision, *infra*.

Stockwell, 1903, pg. 118, No. 5, as modified by Jurisprudence Com., pg. 148.

Initiation—Master.] Because a brother gives his reasons for objecting to the initiation of a candidate, that does not make the objection a lodge matter, nor take any secrecy from the objection, and is the same in fact as a secret objection without reason being given, and upon such an objection the Master must declare the candidate rejected.

There is no obligation upon a brother making objection to the initiation of a candidate to give his reasons for the objection.

Stockwell, 1903, pg. 116, No. 1.

NOTE.—The word “initiation” is used in its strict masonic sense, viz., referring to the degree of Entered Apprentice.

Note.—The objection was made personally to the Master, and not in open lodge, and this differs from the preceding decision. Ed.

Non-affiliate—No Right to Object.] A non-affiliated Master Mason has no right of objection in any shape unless it would be to prefer formal charges. If after an investigation the applicant is found to be a worthy person and is elected, he cannot object to the initiation, passing or raising of the candidate, nor can he avail himself of the right to make the secret objection, although the lodge may have received his petition for affiliation.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 25, Nos. 11-12-13-14.

Right of.] Any Brother has the right to object to the initiation of a candidate up to the very moment he enters the lodge, irrespective of the result of the ballot.

Hand, 1879, pg. 9-10, No. 4.

Note.—The objecting brother must be a member of the lodge.

Secret Objection—Return of Fee.] Secret objection as herein stated acts as a rejection of the candidate. In all rejections the fee shall be returned.

McGregor, 1895, pg. 70, No. 2.

Stopping and Objecting to a.] There are three ways of objecting to and stopping a candidate for the degrees and preventing his initiation after the committee to whom the petition is referred have reported.

1st. By casting a black ball when the ballot is spread.

2nd. By making a secret objection, the reasons or grounds of which need not be stated.

Note.—Under present rule the method applies only to candidates not having received the E. A. degree.

3rd. Filing written objections and assigning the reasons therefore with the Secretary.

If the latter method is adopted, the objection becomes the property of the lodge and can be disposed of by a majority vote at a regular meeting.

The second objection to the initiation of a candidate is an absolute right; no reasons need be assigned therefor, and, when interposed, the lodge and the Master are powerless to proceed further with the candidate until the objection is withdrawn, or until the expiration of six months.

There is only one way of stopping the advancement of a brother to the F.C. or M.M. degree: by preferring charges and proceeding to trial, and, if the accused be found guilty his advancement is stopped; if not found guilty, the Master must confer the rest of the degrees upon the candidate.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 20, No. 6, as modified by subsequent legislation.

Stopping and—to a.] Question No. 1. Whether after a candidate has been initiated and passed, can he be prevented from being raised if objection is made by any brother?

Question No. 2. What would constitute a valid objection?

Question No. 3. If after a candidate has been balloted for and elected and before initiated, he abuses and makes insulting remarks to or about a brother, what proceedings are necessary to prevent initiation?

Answer No. 1. Yes.* The brother objecting must be a member of the lodge to which the candidate applied and which is about to confer the degree.

*Abrogated by Sec. 57. By-Laws, adopted 1906. Must now prefer charges.

Answer *No. 2.

*The method given under No. 2, being abrogated by subsequent legislation is, therefore, omitted. See Sec. 57, By-Laws.

Answer No. 3. If a stated meeting should intervene before the accepted candidate for *initiation is initiated, any member of the lodge can call for a ballot or can make secret objection to the Master.

If a brother wishes to object to the *initiation of a candidate at a special meeting at which the latter is to be initiated, it must be by secret objection to the Master, and no

reason therefore need be given. Either of which is the inalienable right of a member of a lodge, and lodge and Master are powerless to proceed with the initiation of a candidate until the expiration of six months, except, in case the secret objections be withdrawn, then the lodge can proceed.

*Initiation used in sense of receiving E. A. degree.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 9, No. 3.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Educational.

Reading or Writing.] A party who, through lack of knowledge, cannot write his own name is not eligible to receive the degrees. A knowledge of reading and writing is as essential in our days as perfect physical strength was in the days of our ancient brethren. What Master would employ an apprentice in our day and age who, when employed, is eligible to the highest office in the craft, but who lacks sufficient knowledge to sign his name to a hotel register or receipt.

Gifford, 1884, pg. 16, No. 4.

Moral.

Indictment.] A person while under indictment for selling intoxicating liquors illegally, although not selling it at the time of his application, or for violating any of the state laws, although otherwise a respectable citizen, is not a desirable person for the masonic degrees, unless the lodge to which he makes application is satisfied that the prosecution was malicious and based upon allegations that the lodge knows were unfounded.

Foley, 1905, pgs. 312-3, No. 4.

Indictment.] Although one has been elected to receive the degrees in Masonry, but before conferring the E. A. degree is found to be under indictment for the violation of

any of the penal statutes of the state, is ineligible to be made a Mason, and the petition and fee must be returned to the candidate.

Jacobson, 1906, pg. 401, No. 5. Modified by Grand Lodge, 1906, pg. 432.

Liquor Selling—Bar Applying to Druggists.] “No person engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, shall be initiated into any particular lodge in this grand jurisdiction.” Consequently, any druggist or clerk so engaged is not eligible to receive the degrees.

It is impossible for a druggist always to know whether or not the liquor is to be used legally; however, the particular lodge should be the judge in this matter. Great care should be exercised and no candidate admitted who makes it a practice of running a drug store as a blind pig to cover up the sale of intoxicating liquors.

James, 1901, pg. 97, No. 4.

Sentence—Criminal—Suspended.] No one should be elected, initiated, passed or raised while under indictment or sentence, even though the sentence be suspended.

Jacobson, 1906, pg. 401, No. 6. Modified by Grand Lodge, 1906, pgs. 432-3.

Physical.

Arm.] The degrees of Masonry cannot be conferred upon a man who has had his left arm amputated about half way between the wrist and elbow.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 4.

Arm—Crippled.] One whose right arm is crippled to the extent that it cannot be raised, of its own volition, above the shoulder, having been shriveled and deformed since birth, yet is usable to such an extent that one who is of the fraternity,

seeing the actions, could readily understand his meaning, is not eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry.

Jacobson, 1906, pg. 400, No. 2.

Arm Short.] A man whose left forearm and hand are shorter than the right, making it necessary for him to use an artificial hand, and has no bones in the natural fingers of his left hand, although the arm is perfectly formed to the elbow, is not eligible for the degrees of Masonry.

Foulks, 1902, pg. 15, No. 3.

Defects Discovered after Degree Conferred.] A candidate who has passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and in the passing it was first discovered that he could not raise his hand above his head, cannot be advanced.

James, 1901, pg. 98, No. 6.

Eye.] Question No. 1. Is a man with one eye gone, the other being good, eligible to be made a Mason?

Answer. Yes. In my opinion the Grand Lodge by its action decided the question in the affirmative. While the vote was not to sustain the decision of the Grand Master, the intention was that a man with one eye gone, the other being good, is eligible to be made a Mason.

Close, 1890, pg. 13, No. 1.

Eye.] The loss of one eye does not disqualify a person in this grand jurisdiction from becoming a Mason.

Blacklock, 1904, pg. 236, No. 5.

Finger—Joint of.] An applicant for the degrees in Masonry who has lost a single joint of the index finger of the right hand is suitable material.

Wheeler, 1888, pg. 11, No. 2.

Finger—Loss of.] I do not consider one physically disqualified who has lost the second finger of the right hand at the knuckle joint.

Brown, 1882, pg. 10, No. 1.

Foot.] A person is not eligible whose foot has been amputated at the ankle.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 18, No. 3.

General Qualification.] Question. What degree of lameness is sufficient to make a candidate ineligible? (My answer should apply to all physical defects.)

Answer. That degree which prevents the candidate from communicating, receiving or performing all the requirements of the several obligations and lectures, or of passing through the various ceremonies, unaided by artificial means.

McGregor, 1895, pg. 70, No. 3.

The above decision re-affirmed 1897, pg. 200.

Hand—Amputated Partly.] A man with the left hand amputated just above the knuckles, but who has good use of thumb is eligible for the degrees of Masonry.

Foley, 1905, pg. 312, No. 3, as reversed by action of Grand Lodge, pg. 343.

Hand and Wrist—Artificial. A person having an artificial wrist and hand is not eligible for the degrees.

Carothers, Acting G. M., 1897, pg. 200, No. 2.

Hearing.] A man is disqualified for initiation into the mysteries of Free-Masonry if the sense of hearing is so far impaired as to interfere with or prevent his receiving or imparting masonic knowledge in the usual manner. The lodge must be the judge in each particular case, and should exercise great care and discretion in deciding upon the fitness of candidates.

Hand, 1881, pg. 9, No. 1.

Hearing—Leg—Stiff.] The matter of physical defects should rest in the sound discretion of the particular lodge. The degree of the hardness of hearing must control. If the hearing of the applicant is so defective that he cannot hear a whisper without what is said being heard by others standing

near, he should be rejected, not because of his misfortune, but for the protection of the order.

It is the duty of a lodge to reject the application of a man with a stiff leg.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 270, No. 6.

Hearing—Speech—Impediment in.] The eligibility of a candidate who is partially deaf, or has an impediment in his speech, must be left to the good sense and sound discretion of the lodge.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 18, No. 5.

Injury after Degree is Conferred.] A brother does not become ineligible for advancement after initiation (receiving E. A. degree) because of any physical injury received after initiation. He cannot be stopped in his advancement except for unmaasonic conduct, and charges preferred therefor.

Foley, 1905, pg. 313, No. 5, as reversed and amplified by Jurisprudence Com., pg. 343.

Lame Leg.] Is a man whose one leg is one or one and a half inches shorter than the other, being sound in all other respects, eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry? He could give all the signs, grips and passwords, as he is not crippled in any way except the shortness of his leg.

Answer. This, I think, should be left largely in the discretion of the particular lodge. It has been decided by this Grand Lodge that so long as the applicant can give all the signs, steps, grips and passwords, he should be considered as eligible. In this particular case I would decide that your lodge could receive his application.

Herrick, 1893, pg. 14, No. 5.

Leg.] A candidate is not eligible whose limb has been amputated at the knee.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 18, No. 4.

Leg Gone.] A candidate with one leg amputated at the hip is ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry.

James, 1901, pg. 99, No. 7.

Leg.] One with the left leg amputated about twelve inches below the hip, however good an artificial leg one may wear, is not eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry.

Jacobson, 1906, pgs. 400-1, No. 3.

Leg—Stiff.] See Hearing—Leg—Stiff. *Supra*.

Thumb.] A person is eligible for the degrees who has lost his thumb between the first and second joint, but has good use of what is left, and can reach every knuckle on the back of one's hand.

Perkins, 1897, pg. 194, No. 1.

NOTE.—The Committee on Jurisprudence, while, in fact not disapproving the principle, reported as follows on the decision, and the report was adopted:

It appearing satisfactorily to the committee that the defective thumb is on the right hand of the applicant, and believing that by reason of such defect he cannot properly give the tokens, we recommend that the decision be not approved, and further recommend that the rule established under the decision of Past Grand Master McGregor, 1894-5, be strictly adhered to. Pro. 1897, pg. 216.

Waiver Over—by a Lodge—Must Stand Ballot.] The relinquishment of the claim over a candidate, legally a resident within the jurisdiction of another lodge, does not make him a candidate of the lodge in whose favor the waiver was made until he regularly petitions that lodge for advancement.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 337-8, No. 2.

CHARGES.

(See over Offenses, under Jurisdiction.)

When They Should Be Preferred.] When a Master Mason knows or believes a brother is guilty of un-masonic conduct, it is clearly his duty to prefer charges against him, or direct the Junior Warden to prefer such charges. (The last clause was added upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence.)

Keyes, 1899, pg. 336, No. 1.

CHARITY.

Principles Governing in Funeral or Other Expenditures.] Masonry stands for benevolence, relief and charity, but it does not dispense them in the commercial or mechanical method adopted by many other fraternal societies. It adapts itself to the circumstances of each case, and tries to meet all reasonable demands. A lodge is not called upon, nor should it enter upon funeral or other expenses unless the call is made through distress or poverty. In other words, it should not bear any expenses of a funeral unless the brother's family cannot pay them, or that the paying of them would entail a hardship upon the family, except carriages to convey pall bearers, or officers, when the funeral is held by Masons.

The fact that the wife of a deceased brother picked out the coffin, or that the brother was buried by the Catholics, does not change the charitable aspect of the case. Masonry has no controversy with any religion. Its object is to help one another, and to extend aid to the widows and orphans.

Blacklock, 1904, pgs. 234-5, No. 2.

Reimbursement.] When a lodge bestows charity upon a member of another lodge, the amount so expended cannot be legally claimed of the lodge of which the recipient is a member, unless such expenditure has been made at the request and with the direct consent of the lodge in which he holds membership.

Blatt, 1887, pg. 11, No. 5.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING.

(See Investigating Committee.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

(See Meetings Special.)

CRIMINAL.

(See Sentence—Criminal—Suspended, under Candidate, division, Qualifications, sub-division, Moral.)

DECISIONS.

(See Law.)

DEGREE.

(See Degrees—Conferring by One Lodge For Another—Rules For, under Lodge.)

(See Degrees— Objection By Member of Comity Lodge To Conferring, under Candidate, division, Objection.)

DEPOSITIONS.

(See Depositions—How Taken, under Trials.)

(See Procedure.)

DIMITS.

(See Dimit—Necessary to, under Affiliation.)

(See Diploma.)

(See Dues.)

(See Under Dispensations, under Lodges.)

Brother Entitled to a.] A brother is entitled to a dimit as a matter of right when he petitions therefor, he being free from charges, etc.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 19, No. 6.

A Master Mason in good standing, whose dues are paid, and who is under no charge, is entitled to a dimit. His motive in asking for it cannot be inquired into. The evils of non-affiliation are great, but I fear the evils of enforced affiliation would be greater.

Braden, 1889, pg. 9, No. 5.)

Entered Apprentice Cannot.] A lodge cannot dimit an Entered Apprentice. Dimits are granted only to Master Masons and members of the lodge.

Percival, 1900, pg. 20.

E..A.. or F..C.. A lodge in this grand jurisdiction may receive the petition of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft who holds a dimit from a lodge having authority, under the laws of its Grand Lodge, to grant dimits to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts.

A petition so received will take the usual course of any petition for degrees or membership, and a candidate so elected becomes a member of the electing lodge conferring the Master Mason degree.

Stockwell, 1903, pg. 116, No. 2.

Fellow Craft Cannot.] A Fellow Craft cannot dimit, and join another lodge.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 337, No. 2.

This rule does not prevail in all grand jurisdictions, and the application of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft holding dimit from a lodge in another grand jurisdiction should be received by a lodge in this grand jurisdiction.—Ed.

Granted—When Must Be.] Although a brother is arrested, tried and found guilty of petit larceny before a Justice of the Peace the lodge must grant him a dimit if no charges are pending before it. Until charges are filed the brother must be regarded as in good standing and entitled to his dimit.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 336, No. 1.

Junior Warden Can Dimit.] A Junior Warden can dimit during his term of office, he having removed permanently from the state and is clear on the books of the lodge.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 10, No. 7.

Master and Senior Warden Cannot.] The Worshipful Master and Senior Warden cannot dimit during their terms of office.

See Pro. 1896, pgs. 156-7, report of Jurisprudence Committee, on Decision No. 7, of Grand Master.

(See Sec. 23, By-Laws as to vacancies.)

Time Does not Run Against a—Right of Visitation.] If a brother was regularly dimitted from a legally constituted lodge; is a man of good habits and character, even if his dimit be ten or twenty years old, I know of no reason why he may not be admitted to the membership of your lodge. His right to visit is limited to three visitations, by resolution of this Grand Lodge adopted at the last annual communication.

Hand, 1879, pg. 9, No. 2.

DIPLOMA.

A diploma will not answer the same purpose as a dimit for affiliation.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 3.

A diploma cannot be received in place of a dimit.

Herrick, 1893, pg. 14, No. 3.

DISCIPLINE.

A Lodge U. D. has a right to discipline its members for unmasonic conduct.

Wheeler, 1888, pg. 10, No. 1.

Before a Brother Can Be Censured—Must Be Tried.] A resolution of censure is in the nature of a reprimand, which is a form of masonic punishment, and should not be inflicted by a lodge until after due trial and conviction of a masonic offense.

Braden, 1889, pg. 9, No. 6.

DUES.

(See Assessment.)

(See Procedure.)

(See Sec. 55, By-Laws.)

Arrearages—Trial, Etc.] Question 7. Several members of the lodge at G. were in arrears for dues for one year. The secretary read a list of such members in open lodge, and gave

notice that at the next regular meeting charges would be preferred against all members then remaining delinquent. By a vote of the lodge an extension of ninety days was given the delinquents. At the expiration of that time, the Secretary preferred charges against all members still in arrears. By a vote of the lodge all further action in the matter was deferred till December 1st, 1898. Was such action by lodge regular?

Answer 7. No. Sec. 55, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the particular lodge "to present charges against all members who are in arrears for dues one year, unless the same be remitted or further time be granted by the lodge." A general extension of ninety days to all who are in arrears is equivalent to instructing the Secretary to prefer charges against all members delinquent at the end of that time. After charges are preferred, the whole matter is in the hands of the Worshipful Master (Chap. IV, Procedure,) and, as the statute is mandatory, he must direct the Secretary to issue and serve the proper citations, requiring the delinquents to appear at a time certain to show cause why they should not be suspended.

A reasonable time should be given. The time here fixed is reasonably remote. To sustain these proceedings would result in rendering uncertain the Secretary's duties, to entail upon him needless, as well as useless labor, and to lumber the lodge records with a lot of very undesirable matter. The Master of the lodge will, therefore, fix a time for hearing these charges and proceed as prescribed by our Code.

Carothers, 1898, pgs. 270-1, No. 7.

NOTE.—Sec. 55, By-Laws as now amended, modifies procedure somewhat.—Ed.

Non-Payment of—Decision of Lodge Must Govern.] A brother tried for non-payment of dues, and found not guilty, is not bound to pay his dues, although it is shown at the trial

that he owes the lodge dues. The lodge cannot appeal from its decision, and no new trial will be granted to the lodge.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 339, No. 4.

None Run During Suspension—Recommendation Unnecessary for Restoration from S. N. P. D.] One suspended N. P. D. pays no dues during suspension. He is not required to furnish recommendations when he applies for restoration. No other provisions than Sec. 1, Chap. VI, Procedure, are necessary.

Carothers, Acting G. M., 1897, pg. 201, No. 3.

Dimitting Member Must Pay Annual.] If the by-laws of a lodge require dues to be paid yearly in advance, a member dimitting must pay for the whole year irrespective of the date of his dimit.

Carothers, Acting G. M., 1897, pg. 201, No. 4.

Suspension N. P. D. Irregular—When.] The reading of the names of brothers in arrears for dues, and a motion to suspend them, is an irregular action, and the brothers still remain members until legally suspended.

James, 1901, pg. 97, No. 3.

NOTE.—In this case there was no proof of charges having been preferred nor notice of hearing, with charges, having been served on the defendants.—Ed.

DUTIES OF A MASTER.

(See Officers of Lodge.)

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

(See Officers of Lodge.)

ELIGIBILITY.

(See under Candidate, division, Qualification.)

EMBLEMS.

Officers Can Wear—On Aprons.] It is proper for the officers of a lodge to wear the emblems of their respective offices upon their aprons.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 18, No. 2.

ENTERED APPRENTICE.

(See Jurisdiction.)

EXAMINATION.

(See Visitor.)

EXPULSION.

(See Procedure.)

(See Offenses—Masonic.)

Expelled Mason—Reinstatement—How.] An expelled Mason can be reinstated to membership by petition only, the same as a profane. His petition must take the same course as an applicant for the mysteries of our order, when, if received, he must be reobligated to the performance of every masonic duty.

Blacklock, 1904, pgs. 236-7, Latter Part No. 7.

Expelled Mason—Status.] When an expelled Mason moves beyond the jurisdiction of his lodge, that lodge loses jurisdiction over him.

Blacklock, 1904, pg. 236. First Part No. 7 as reversed by Jurisprudence Committee, pg. 265.

NOTE.—The foregoing decision has the following application: An expelled Mason becomes to Masonry as a profane, except that if elected by any lodge, it is unnecessary actually to confer the several degrees upon him. He can petition any lodge in whose jurisdiction he has gained masonic residence, and that lodge has the right to receive his petition, elect and reobligate, or confer in full the several degrees. He is not required in his petition to state his expulsion, or make any reference to his former masonic affiliation.—Ed.

FEE.

(See Jurisdiction Over Elected Candidate—Waiver and Return of Fee, under Candidate.)

(See Secret Objection—Return of Fee, under Candidate, division, Objection.)

(See Lost—When—Fee, under Jurisdiction.)

(See Fee With—Not Necessary, under Petitions.)

FALSE STATEMENT IN APPLICATION.

(See False Statement In—Effect, under Application.)

FELLOW CRAFT.

(See E. A. or F. C., under Jurisdiction.)

FINANCE.

(See Accounts.)

FUNERALS.

(See Charity.)

Entitled to Masonic Burial.] Every Master Mason in good standing is entitled to masonic burial, and any non-affiliated Master Mason of known good character may receive masonic burial by a vote of the lodge and approval of the Worshipful Master.

Blatt, 1887, pg. 12, No. 8.

Expense.] The lodge of a deceased member is not liable to another lodge for any funeral expense that the former lodge did not authorize. But where the Master of the lodge extending courtesy was reasonably lead to believe that he was authorized, by the lodge of which the deceased was a member, to incur expenses for the deceased's funeral then it is for the membership lodge to pay.

Blacklock, 1904, pgs. 234 and 5, No. 2.

(See Charity. Supra.)

Masonic—Lodge Must Control.] A lodge cannot, as such, attend a funeral unless the same is under the immediate control of and the ceremony conducted by a lodge of A. F. and A. M.

Blatt, 1887, pg. 11, No. 2.

HEALING.

(See Healing, in Resolutions.)

INITIATION.

(See Degree—When can be Conferred, under Candidate.)

INSTALLATION.

Proxy. An officer cannot be installed by proxy.

James, 1901, pg. 96, No. 1.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Ballot Can Be Delayed—When.] Question. After a petition has been referred to a committee of three, the proper time elapsing, only two of the committee report, can the lodge proceed to ballot upon the same?

Answer. This is a matter which lies largely in the discretion of the Master. If he has reason to believe that the delay of the third committeeman is for the purpose of further investigation, he may postpone the ballot after announcing the fact to the lodge, unless some member present objects and calls up the petition. But if he believes it is the result of carelessness, as is usually the case, he can state the report of the committeemen reporting; and unless there is a request by some member of the lodge present for a postponement for the purpose of further investigation, and unanimous consent given, he can order the ballot spread.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 7, No. 1.

Duty of.] It is the duty of the Investigating Committee to find out whether or not the candidate, whose petition was referred to them, is physically qualified for admission before making its report to the lodge.

James, 1901, pg. 99, No. 6.

JURISDICTION.

(See Jurisdiction Over Elected Material—Waiver and Return of Fee, under Candidate.)

(See Waiver Over—By a Lodge—Must be by Ballot, under Candidate.)

(See Affiliation.)

Affiliation.] The petition of a non-affiliated Master Mason residing in Manitoba may be received by, and the applicant elected to membership in this grand jurisdiction.

Residence in this grand jurisdiction is not necessary in matters of affiliation by dimit.

Stockwell, 1903, pg. 118, No. 4.

E..A.. or F..C..] A lodge never loses its jurisdiction over a brother upon whom it has conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice. He remains the material of the electing and conferring lodge until he becomes a Master Mason and dimit, although he may move out of its jurisdiction.

Blacklock, 1904, pgs. 235-6, No. 4.

NOTE—The mother lodge can waive jurisdiction in favor of another lodge over an elected petitioner, an Entered Apprentice, or a Fellow Craft when he moves permanently out of the jurisdiction of the mother lodge.—Ed.

Invasion of.] If a lodge receives a petition and confers the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees upon the timber of another lodge, it must relinquish all claim to the candidate and pay all fees collected to the invaded lodge.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 337, No. 2.

Lodge Has Sole Control of Waiver of.] The waiver of jurisdiction by one lodge to another is a matter solely within

the control of the lodge having said jurisdiction, and does not need the acquiescence of the Grand Master.

Blatt, 1887, pg. 11, No. 1.

Lost—When.] A man moving from the jurisdiction of a lodge to that of another lodge in this state loses his residence in the jurisdiction of the first lodge, and does not gain a residence under the second lodge until six months. The first lodge, losing jurisdiction over the person, cannot waive it, and the second lodge cannot receive the petition for degrees from this person until he has resided in its jurisdiction six months.

Perkins, 1897, pg. 195, No. 4.

Lost—When—Fee.] A candidate having been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry, but having moved permanently into another grand jurisdiction before receiving any of them, after the elapse of one year petitioned the lodge for re-election.

Held: That inasmuch as the candidate had not received any of the degrees in a lodge in this grand jurisdiction, and had remained out of the grand jurisdiction until after the statutory period within which he could receive such degrees, the electing lodge had lost jurisdiction; that he was a resident of the state to which he had removed.

He had forfeited his fee, but the lodge can return it if it so elects.

Foulks, 1902, pg. 14, No. 1, as reversed by Jurisprudence Com., pg. 50.

Minnesota.] A lodge in North Dakota has no jurisdiction over a candidate living in Minnesota although he lives much nearer the lodge in the former than in the latter state.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 338, No. 3.

Not Lost—When.] A Fellow Craft living out of the jurisdiction of his lodge for ten years his lodge does not lose jurisdiction over him.

The lodge conferring the Master Mason degree at re-

quest of his lodge does not have to appoint an Investigating Committee.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 269, No. 5.

Note.—The request is voted upon in the usual manner, not by ballot. A majority vote prevails. Ed.

(See Degrees—Conferring by One Lodge for Another—Rules for, under Law.)

Over Offenses.] When charges are preferred by one affiliate against another, being members of different lodges, they should be preferred in the lodge of which the accused is a member.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 7.

Penal.] Question. A member of the lodge located at "L," and while residing within the jurisdiction of the lodge at "G," commits a masonic offense within the jurisdiction of the lodge at "C." Charges have been filed against the brother in the lodge at "C," and also his home lodge at "L," they having been filed in the lodge at "C" before they were filed in the lodge at "L." In which of the three lodges must the offending brother be tried for the offense committed, and does not the filing of the charges in the lodge at "C" before they were filed in the lodge at "L" give the lodge at "C" primary and absolute jurisdiction?

Answer. The lodge at "L" has penal jurisdiction over its members wherever they may reside, or whenever they may commit a masonic offense, and its absolute right to try its members for all offenses committed should not be taken from it by reason of the charges having been filed in the lodge at "C" before they were filed in the lodge at "L." The lodge at "G" has penal jurisdiction over all resident affiliates and non-affiliates, though not its own members, and can try them for offenses committed within its jurisdiction, only after the lodge of which the offender is a member refuses or neglects to try the accused brother after it has been duly notified of the offense committed.

The lodge at "C" has penal jurisdiction over all Masons within its jurisdiction, including non-resident affiliates and non-affiliates; but cannot try a resident or non-resident affiliate for an offense committed within its jurisdiction and without first having informed the lodge of which the accused is a member of the nature of the offense committed and obtaining their consent to proceed with the trial; *Provided*, that if the lodge of which the offending brother is a member should refuse to prosecute, after having been duly notified of the offense committed, and failing to prosecute, neglects or refuses to grant permission for the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense had been committed to try the offending brother, then and in that case, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense has been committed may and should proceed to try the accused.

The lodge at "C" did not acquire primary and absolute jurisdiction by reason of the charges against the accused having been filed first within the lodge at "C." In case the lodge at "L" should try the accused brother, the lodge at "C" should assist the lodge at "L" to procure testimony to either sustain or refute the charges filed. It in fact simply acts in the capacity of a referee to take testimony, and does not acquire the right to try the case and pass judgment thereon, unless the lodge at "L" refuses or waives its right to prosecute or should neglect for an unreasonable time after receiving information that an offense had been committed to commence an action against the offending brother.

Best, 1896, pgs. 130-1, No. 6.

Residence Defined.] A bona fide residence masonically, means such a residence as would entitle an applicant to a legal residence in the state.

The fact of the family of the applicant residing at a place out of this state would be presumption that he is yet, in fact, a resident and citizen of that state. Still it may not be the case. His intentions as to his place of residence governs in law as well as in Masonry.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 10, No. 5.

Residence—Intent Governs.] A person moving into another state with the intention of making his residence there, but returns, for a sojourn only, to the jurisdiction of the lodge from which he moved, has lost his residence in the jurisdiction of the latter lodge.

Masonic residence is a matter of intent, and when a person moves into another jurisdiction with intent to make that his residence, his return to his former residence a few months afterwards, with intent to stay several months, does not revive his old residence.

Foley, 1905, pg. 312, No. 2.

Residence—Matter of Intent.] Question. A minor leaves the state for the purpose of attending school, and after quitting school accepts a clerkship and prolongs his absence for a period of five years; but during this time, although he had attained his majority, he now exercised the right of franchise, and refused to petition the masonic lodge within whose jurisdiction he was residing, on the grounds that he was going back to Dakota. After five years he returns to his native home, and before he has resided one year after his return, he makes application for the degrees and membership in our lodge. Can we receive the petition? Or must he wait until he has resided one year in the state, and six months in the jurisdiction of our Lodge?

Answer. Yes, you can receive the petition. The matter of residence, masonically considered, is almost, if not entirely, one of intent, and where the intent appears to have been emphasized by facts consistent with the idea of future return to the state, the length of absence is not material.

Best, 1896, pg. 129, No. 2.

Residence—Matter of Intent.] A candidate may choose his masonic residence in the jurisdiction of another lodge than that in whose jurisdiction the candidate's family lives, provided that the candidate's residence in the jurisdiction of

the electing lodge is within the provisions of our Grand Lodge laws as to time. The matter of residence is entirely a matter of intent.

Stockwell, 1903, pgs. 118-9, No. 6.

Time Necessary to Gain—Can be Shortened by Dispensation from Grand Master.] See last paragraph in Waiver Cannot be Made—When. *Infra*.

Waiver of.] An application for waiver of jurisdiction over the rejected material of a lodge must lie over until the first stated meeting in the succeeding month, and the application can be granted only after a ballot unanimously in favor thereof.

Blatt, 1886, pg. 11, No. 3.

Waiver of.] Voting to waive jurisdiction must be by secret ballot.

Perkins, 1897, pg. 195, No. 5.

Cloes, 1890, pg. 14, No. 8.

Waiver Cannot Be Made—When.] Query. Can a lodge waive jurisdiction over the material in favor of another lodge? Illustration to the fact: A man living in our jurisdiction moves to another jurisdiction in this state, puts in his application for membership in that jurisdiction; the Master of the lodge which he desires to join requests the Master of the other lodge to waive jurisdiction. Can it be done?

Answer. I would respectfully refer you to the latter part of Section 33 of our By-Laws, which now reads as follows: "Nor shall a petition for the mysteries of Masonry be received from any person who has not resided one year within the state under the jurisdiction of the lodge to which his petition is presented."

This, I think, is a good law in Masonry, as one year is little enough time in which to learn the character of any man, before receiving his application.

No lodge has the right to waive or set aside an edict of the Grand Lodge, and only the Grand Master has the power to allow his application to be received before he has acquired a masonic jurisdiction, [residence.]

Herrick, 1893, pg. 14, No. 4.

NOTE.—Since foregoing decision was made, Section 33 has been amended so that six months' residence only in jurisdiction of lodge is now required.—Ed.

JURISPRUDENCE.

(See Jurisprudence, in Resolutions.)

(See Law.)

LABOR.

(See Work, under Lodge.)

LAW.

Decisions Ad Interim.] I decided that the decisions of the Grand Master made during the recess or vacation of the Grand Lodge established the rule and defined the law effecting the question passed upon, for the time being, until the session of the Grand Lodge, and until the Grand Master's decision is either modified or revoked by himself or the Grand Lodge.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 21, No. 7.

LODGES.] No power to set aside laws of Grand Lodge.

Herrick, 1893, No. 4 in part.

(See Waiver Cannot be Made—When, under Jurisdiction.)

LODGE.

(See Office—Particular Lodge—May Be Declared Vacant—When—How, under Officers of Lodge.)

Absence of Officer.] See Officers of Lodge.

By-Laws—Signing—Not Requisite to Membership.] A lodge cannot prevent a newly raised candidate from becoming its

member by making it a prerequisite for him to sign local by-laws. The obligation of the third degree renders it unnecessary. The very fact of his election and raising makes him a member.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 14, No. 9.

By-Laws—Signing—Not Requisite to Membership.] The law in this grand jurisdiction is that the conferring of the degree of Master Mason upon a brother over whom the lodge so conferring has jurisdictional rights makes him a member of that lodge without any other qualifications or restrictions, such as signing by-laws, etc.

Keys, 1899, pg. 338, No. 2.

Business—None at Specials—Except.] No business save the conferring of degrees can be transacted at a special meeting, unless such special has been regularly called for a particular purpose and the brethren notified by summons, at which no other business can be transacted save that for which the lodge was convened.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 1.

No business should be conducted at a special meeting excepting the conferring of degrees, conducting trials or performing some masonic service, and then only after due and timely notice has been given to all members within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

Best, 1896, pg. 132, No. 8, as modified by the Committee on Jurisprudence, pg. 156.

Degrees—Conferring by One Lodge for Another—Rules for.] The conferring of degrees by one lodge at the request of another is merely a matter of masonic courtesy. The lodge so requested should decline to comply only upon good grounds. If any reason exists why the request cannot be complied with, the requesting lodge should be so notified and reasons given. A majority vote (viva voce) of the members present is sufficient to warrant the requested lodge in proceedings unless charges are preferred.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 270, No. 5, c.

Hall—Change of.] It is not necessary for a lodge to have a dispensation from the Grand Master to change its place of meeting from one hall to another in the same town or city.

Braden, 1889, pg. 8, No. 1.

A lodge has the right to move from one hall to another whenever the brethren so desire without having to ask the consent of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge; *Provided*, that the hall is located in the same city, town or village.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 10, No. 6.

Laws.] No power to set aside laws of Grand Lodge.

(See Waiver Cannot be Made—When, under Jurisdiction.)

Membership—Dual—Not Permitted.] A brother cannot hold membership in two masonic lodges at the same time.

Jacobson, 1906, pg. 400, No. 1.

Membership—Restoration To.] The lodge suspending or expelling a dimitted Mason within its jurisdiction is the only lodge which can restore him to good standing. In order to effect the restoration, the Mason under sentence must petition such lodge, and a committee be appointed to determine whether or not the offending brother has purged himself of his faults. After the report of the committee, a two-thirds vote of the lodge will restore him to good standing in the order, but he remains unaffiliated.

James, 1901, pg. 99, No. 5, as modified by the Jurisprudence Committee, pg. 122.

Minutes—Expunging.]

NOTE.—The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended (Pro. 1906, pg. 432) against expunging from the minutes of the lodge all reference to a petition which had been erroneously received, and candidate elected because of moral disqualification of the candidate, as advised by the Grand Master, 1906, Pro. pg. 401, and stated: "We believe the better practice is to correct the mistaken action by a reference to the ruling of the Grand Master entered on the minutes of the lodge." The adoption of this recommendation by the Grand Lodge (pg. 401) established the rule that the record of a petition erroneously received, or received and candidate elected, cannot be expunged; but is to be corrected by ruling of Grand Master, (or Grand

Lodge,) in the minutes of some subsequent (stated) meeting of the lodge. A logical extension of the rule would seem to make it apply to all minutes or transactions of the lodge when once recorded, if the matter acted upon could be a proper subject for reference to the Grand Master.—Ed.

Removal.] See Hall—Change of. *Supra*.

Renting of.] There is nothing in our constitution prohibiting a lodge renting its hall to another organization.

Cloes, 1890, pg. 14, No. 7.

Trials—Number Present.] It is not necessary that there be a majority of all members of the lodge present at a trial.

Hand, 1878, pg. 8, No. 3.

Every member of a lodge who is near enough to attend should be summoned to be present.

Hand, 1878, pg. 8, No. 4.

Under Dispensation—Powers—Restrictions.] A lodge under dispensation in this jurisdiction has no authority to receive members by *affiliation, neither has it power to grant dimitts.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 21, No. 7.

(See Seals for Lodges U. D. .)

*NOTE.—The foregoing decision was modified by Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report was adopted, in that lodges U. D. . are permitted to receive members by affiliation. Pro. 1891, pg. 43, paragraph 4 of report.

A lodge U. D. . has only such rights as are granted under the dispensation. The dispensation granted to your lodge reads: "And there to enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts and raise Master Masons, agreeably to the customs and usages of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and the ordinances and regulations of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, but not otherwise."

Thompson, 1891, pg. 14, No. 11.

NOTE.—The foregoing decision was approved, but the rule modified so that Lodges U. D. . are now permitted to receive members by affiliation. Pro. 1891, pg. 43.

Work—What Degree Lodge Should Open On.] The lodge should never be opened on a lower degree than that on which the work is to be done, except that labor on the degree on which the lodge was opened may be dispensed with and a lodge (of that degree on which it is desired to examine a candidate, or do other work on that degree) may be opened in the short form as provided by our esoteric work, and after the work on the lower degree has been finished, that degree can be closed, as per our esoteric work and labors resumed on the degree on which the lodge was originally opened. Labor cannot be resumed on a degree that has not been formally opened. Masonically speaking, when a lodge of a certain degree is opened, for instance the Master Mason's degree, all of the lower degrees are opened, or to speak more technically, all degrees within its bosom are opened, and all that is necessary to get to labor on a lower degree is the announcement of that fact to the proper officers and the arrangement of the three great lights, after having been declared open by the Master.

Best, 1896, pg. 130, No. 5.

MASTER.

(See Master, under Officers of Lodge.)

(See Petitions.)

(See Officers of Lodge.)

(See Section 23, By-Laws, amended 1906.)

MEMBERSHIP.

(See Affiliation.)

(See Affiliation, under Jurisdiction.)

(See Signing By-Laws, under Lodge.)

(See Membership—Dual—etc., under Lodge.)

MEETINGS.

(See Sec. 29, By-Laws, amended 1906.)

(See Business—None at Special—Except, under Lodge.)

(See Examination of, under Candidate.)

NON-PAYMENT DUES.

(See Suspension.)

(See Sec. 55, By-Laws.)

(See Procedure.)

OBJECTION.

(See Stopping and Objecting to a, under Candidate.)

(See Secret Objection—Return of Fee, under Candidate, division, Objection.)

OFFENSES—MASONIC.

(See Over Offenses and Penal, under Jurisdiction.)

(See Sentence—Criminal—Suspended, under Candidate, division, Qualifications, subdivision, Moral.)

(See Procedure.)

Accepting a Bribe.] It is a masonic offense for a Mason to accept a bribe. Any Mason guilty of a crime under the state law is guilty of a masonic offense.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 269, No. 4.

Criminal.] All offenses under the criminal statutes of the state, when committed by a Mason, are masonic crimes, but not all masonic offenses are criminal.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 268, No. 2.

Petitioning Wrong Lodge No Crime.] A brother living within half a mile of an equal distance between two lodges, and petitions the farther lodge for the degrees, may be reasonably considered guiltless of any attempt to impose upon the craft.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 337, No. 2.

(See Sec. 22, By Laws.)

OFFICERS OF LODGE.

(See Junior Warden Can Dimit, under Dimits.)

(See Master and Senior Warden Cannot Dimit, under Dimits.)

Absence of.] In the absence of a Master and both Wardens no lodge can be regularly opened, nor any business transacted, consequently no minutes thereof should be made to appear on the minutes thereof.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 5.

Junior Warden—Presiding Officer—When.] In absence of Worshipful Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden is of right the legal presiding officer.

An acting Senior Warden, in absence of the Worshipful Master and regular Senior Warden has no rights over the elected Junior Warden. He (acting Senior Warden) is appointed each evening to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of the officer whose station he fills. When the meeting closes at which he was appointed, his rights as acting Senior Warden forever cease, and can be revived only by another appointment at a subsequent meeting.

Foulks, 1902, pg. 14, No. 2.

(See Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is out of Lodge Jurisdiction. *Infra.*)

Master—Duties of.] The Master of a lodge in this jurisdiction assumes all the duties of his office the moment he is installed.

Braden, 1889, pg. 9, No. 7.

Master—Eligibility of.] The rule means that a brother should have been elected, installed and served as a Warden in a regular chartered lodge before he is eligible as Master. He need not necessarily have served in that capacity in that particular lodge. Service as Warden pro tempore or as a Warden in a lodge under dispensation is not sufficient. The only exceptions to the foregoing rule are: First. In the case of a new lodge, when the Grand Master may, by dispensation, authorize some well informed brother to act as presiding officer; and second, in a case of emergency, when no actual past master or brother who has previously served as Warden can be found to accept the East, the Grand Master may issue a dispensation for the lodge to select some other brother. But

no such election can be had by the lodge without the consent of all Wardens and Past Masters, *residents of the town wherein lodge is located.

Schrader, 1885, pgs. 24 and 5, Nos. 8 and 9.

(See Sec. 21, By-Laws, amended 1906.)

*Added by Grand Lodge, 1906.

Master—When Absent—Who Presides—What Powers Vested.] See Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is out of Lodge Jurisdiction. *Infra*.

Office—Particular Lodge—May Be Declared Vacant—When—How.] . . . When an elective officer, prior to installation, and without consent of his lodge, or without sufficient cause or excuse, fails to present himself for installation on or before St. John's day, December 27, the Worshipful Master may declare a vacancy in the office, after an affirmative vote of the lodge, to become effective upon the approval of the Grand Master.

Method of Procedure: The Worshipful Master to call a special meeting, notice of which to be given to all members. At this meeting, he should present a statement of facts in the case. He then puts the following question: "Shall the office of.....be declared vacant"? If the vote of the lodge is in the affirmative, then the Master declares the office vacant, which becomes effective upon the approval of the Grand Master. The Worshipful Master then transmits or causes a statement of all the facts, including the calling of the meeting, the affirmative vote of the lodge, to be transmitted to the Grand Master for his approval or disapproval.

Foley, 1905, pgs. 311-2, No. 1, as modified by Jurisprudence Committee, pg. 343.

Note.—The foregoing decision was made relative to the office of Senior Warden. The Committee on Jurisprudence, in its adopted report, approved the decision, adding the words, "with the understanding that it apply to elective officers." The adoption of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence enlarged the scope of the decision, and would seem to apply as well to the case of a Worshipful Master elect failing to present himself for installation within the time stated in the decision as to any other elective officer.—Ed.

Past Master Not Necessary Qualification to Occupy the East Temporarily.] See Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is out of Lodge Jurisdiction. *Infra*.

Refusal to Serve.] An elected officer can refuse to serve.
Cloes, 1890, pg. 13, No. 3.
(See Sec. 23, By-Laws.)

Removal of.] Simple removal from the jurisdiction creates no vacancy in an elective office.
Gifford, 1883. pg. 19, No. 5.
(See Sec. 23, By-Laws.)

Resignation.] The Worshipful Master and Senior Warden cannot dimitt during the term of their offices.
Approved Report Jurisprudence Committee, Best, 1896, pg. 156, No. 1.

Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is Out of Lodge Jurisdiction.] Question 4: Statement: The Master of a lodge removes permanently from the jurisdiction of the lodge. Question: Can the Senior Warden appoint any past master to fill the station of Worshipful Master, and does the brother so called have the right to appoint committees on investigation of candidates, sign warrants, and perform other functions of the Master?

Answer: The Senior Warden, when the Master removes permanently from the jurisdiction of the lodge, becomes *de facto* the Master. He cannot delegate to another his prerogatives as Acting Master, any more than the Master, were he present, can delegate or confer upon another brother his prerogatives as Master. However, the Senior Warden, as Acting Master, as well as the Master, may call any brother to the East to preside, or to confer a degree, but the brother so acting does not thereby become vested with any of the prerogatives of the Master beyond the part of presiding, and any further privileges than this he cannot assume. Neither can the Master divest himself of the rights and privileges he possesses as Master or Acting Master of the lodge. In other words,

the brother so called to the East is simply the spokesman of the Master or Senior Warden, as Master *de facto*; neither is it necessary that the brother so called to the East shall be a past master. To extend the question, we believe that where a Master, or Senior Warden, who is acting as Master, desires a brother to preside, the Master, or Senior Warden, should first assume the station of Worshipful Master, call the lodge to order, and then, if he desires, request the brother, who is to assist, to occupy the East.

Jacobson, 1906, pg. 401.

NOTE.—The same principle would apply to Junior Warden, if Master and Senior Warden were out of jurisdiction of lodge. It is not necessary that Master should permanently remove from the jurisdiction of the lodge to make the rule apply. Temporary absence from the lodge jurisdiction, inability to be present at a meeting, although in the jurisdiction of the lodge, if he requests the Senior Warden to call the lodge in special meeting during his absence, or absent without notice, from a stated meeting, would make the rule apply.

The Junior Warden would be clothed with the same power, if Master and Senior Warden were absent under same conditions.—Ed.

Vacancy—How Filled.] Vacancy in an elective office can be filled only by dispensation from the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, or *pro tempore* appointment by the Master.

Cloes, 1890, pg. 14, No. 4.

(See Sec. 23, By-Laws.)

Wardens—Duties of.] In the event of a permanent removal of a Worshipful Master from the jurisdiction, the Senior Warden assumes the duties of the Master for the unexpired term for which the Master was elected and until the next annual, and until the newly elected Master has been installed. For the remainder of the masonic year the Senior Warden, who becomes acting Master will fill the Senior Warden's station *pro tempore*, and the Junior Warden will remain in the South.

Best, 1896, pg. 131, No. 7, as modified by the Committee on Jurisprudence, pg. 156, 1896.

While a Warden is presiding as Master, during the temporary absence of the Master, he, for the time being, is vested

with the full authority of the Master, and is the judge of the emergency which makes the calling of a special meeting a necessity, and he may, while presiding at a regular meeting, fix the time for holding special meetings, the same as the Master could do were he present and presiding. During the *interim* between the regular or stated lodge meetings the Senior Warden cannot call a special meeting of the lodge if the Worshipful Master is within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and accessible to communication, either by letter or wire, or if temporarily out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge he can be reached by mail or wire in time to authorize a special meeting. It is not a question of distance, but one of actual absence.

Best, 1896, pg. 132, No. 9.

Note.—This decision is somewhat modified by subsequent decision. See Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is Out of Lodge Jurisdiction, *Supra*.

PAST MASTER.

(See Senior Warden—Status of—When Master is Out of Lodge Jurisdiction, under Officers of Lodge.)

PETITIONS.

(See Investigating Committee.)

(See Minutes—Expunging, under Lodge.)

Army Officer.] The application for degrees of an army officer of the United States Army, stationed at a local military post, cannot be received by a lodge in this grand jurisdiction, he having resided in the state less than one year, notwithstanding his claim that he has a legal residence wherever stationed. If he had lived a year in the state, and six months within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies, and he had chosen his present location as his place of residence, he would be eligible to make application for the degrees.

Perkins, 1897, pg. 194, No. 2.

Cannot be withdrawn—When.] After a petition has been received and referred to a committee it cannot be withdrawn even by unanimous consent of the lodge. The applicant must be accepted or rejected.

Cloes, 1890, pg. 14, No. 5.

Duty of Master to Arrest.] When a lodge receives a petition from a person who is not a resident in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies, and acts upon it, and it is afterwards discovered, it is the duty of the Master to arrest the petition for the degrees and stop all proceedings thereon whenever he discovers the lodge had no authority to receive it.

Gifford, 1883, pgs. 17-18, No. 1.

Fee With Not Necessary.] The fact that a fee does not accompany a petition does not vitiate the petition. The lodge must be presumed to waive it.

Jurisprudence Committee, 1901, pg. 122, modifying James' decision, No. 8.

Must Go to Ballot.] Irrespective of the report of the Investigating Committee, the ballot governs the result of a petition.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 267, No. 1.

Rejection—Should Show Fact of.] I think a petition should show the fact whether the candidate had been rejected by some other lodge—in this regard the brethren should be informed upon that subject in the first instance.

Gifford, 1883, pg. 18, No. 2.

Withdrawal of.] After an application has been referred to a committee it becomes the property of the lodge and cannot be withdrawn. The only way to dispose of it is to vote upon it.

Hand, 1880, pg. 8, No. 1.

QUALIFICATIONS.

(For various qualifications, see under Candidate, division, Qualifications.)

REINSTATEMENT EXPELLED MASON.

(See Expulsion.)

(See Procedure.)

(See Section 53 By-Laws.)

REINSTATEMENT—INDEFINITE SUSPENSION.

(See Procedure.)

(See Section 53, By-Laws.)

(See Suspension—Indefinite—Procedure for Reinstatement, under Suspensions.)

REJECTIONS.

(See Section 33 By-Laws, adopted 1906.)

REMOVAL OF LODGE

(See Hall—Change of, under Lodge.)

RENTING LODGE ROOM.

(See Renting, under Lodge.)

REPRIMAND.

(See Discipline.)

(See Procedure.)

RESIDENCE.

(See Jurisdiction.)

(See Army Officer, under Petitions.)

RESIGNATION OF.

(See Resignation, under Officers of Lodge.)

(See Junior Warden Can Dimit, under Dimits.)

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

It is customary for the brethren who have been appointed as a committee for that purpose to sign the resolutions. There have been instances, however, where the Worshipful Master's and Secretary's names have appeared, yet I can see no necessity for it, the names of the committee being sufficient.

Schrader, 1885, pg. 24, No. 6.

RIGHT OF OBJECTION.

(See Stopping and Objecting to a, under Candidate, division, Objection.)

(See Right of, under Candidate, division, Objection.)

RITUAL.

(See Work.)

(See Ritual, in Resolutions.)

Saloon Keeper.] A saloon keeper cannot join a lodge by dimit in this jurisdiction.

Cloes, 1890, pg. 14, No. 6.

Signing By-Laws.] Signing by-laws not requisite to membership.

(See By-Laws, etc., under Lodge.)

Seals For Lodges U. D.] A lodge under dispensation, being a temporary body with powers limited to the making of Masons only, should not have or use a lodge seal.

Braden, 1889, pg. 8, No. 2.

SUSPENSIONS.

(See Procedure.)

(See Secs. 52, 53, 54, 55, By-Laws.)

Suspension—Indefinite—Procedure for Reinstatement.] In "Procedure," Chapter VI. "Reinstatement under Suspension," we find that a petition for restoration shall have

the same proceedings as in the case of a brother applying for admission. Section 53, By-Laws of our Grand Lodge, explicitly states that "two-thirds vote of the members present shall be required." The question raised was whether one adverse vote would reject the applicant. My construction of these two sections is that the rule in "Procedure" simply refers to the manner in which a petition for restoration from suspension shall be received; that is, the petition is received by the lodge and lies over four weeks, the same as a petition for affiliation; that section 53, By-Laws, covers the majority which the petition must receive in order to effect restoration, which is a two-thirds majority.

Blacklock, 1904, pg. 237, No. 8.

Non-Payment of Dues.] See Sec. 55, By-Laws. See Procedure. See Dues.

TRIALS.

(See Procedure.)

(See Grand Lodge Officers, under Trial in Resolutions.)

Appeals.] Proceedings against a brother are criminal in their nature. A lodge is both judge and jury, and its findings in favor of the accused are final. No appeal on the part of the accuser will lie, nor can a new trial be granted.

Keyes, 1899, pg. 339, No. 4. (Re-affirming decision of Carothers, 1898.)

Depositions—How Taken.] Before a deposition may be used as evidence, the accused must have notice of the time and place of the taking of the depositions that he may have an opportunity to appear and cross examine the witness if he so desires. If, after such notice the accused fails to appear, the deposition may be taken and used.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 269, No. 2, b.

Nature of.] Proceedings against a brother are criminal in their nature. The lodge is both judge and jury, and its

finding in favor of the accused is final. No appeal on the part of the accuser will lie, nor can a new trial be granted.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 269, No. 3.

Testimony.] The records of a Justice of the Peace, or Committing magistrate cannot be used in the trial of a brother, not even for impeaching purposes.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 268, No. 2.

Note.—The decision, more than any other of this grand jurisdiction, defines the nature of masonic trials, and the testimony that may be used.—Ed.

Testimony Taken Before Justice of the Peace—When Can Be Used.] The records of a committing magistrate cannot be used against an accused on his trial, not even for impeaching purposes. The fact that the justice made minutes of the testimony of the witness does not make the records any more conclusive or admissible. Holding the accused to answer to a trial court does not raise the presumption of guilt against him. He is presumed to be innocent as “probable cause” is sufficient to warrant the commitment of the accused. The record of the preliminary hearing proves nothing. Besides this, the defendant has the right to waive an examination or to take no active part in it, without parting with any of his rights or raising any presumption against him. Hence the record of such hearing cannot be binding against him as a matter of evidence.

Where the Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction to try and determine, a different rule would obtain.

Carothers, 1898, pg. 268, No. 2. a.

VACANCY.

(See Vacancy, under Officers of Lodge.)

(See Sec. 23, By-Laws.)

VISITATION.

(See Visitation, in Resolutions.)

Visitor.] In order for a stranger brother to gain admission into a lodge he must satisfy the brethren that he is a Mason in good standing. A receipt for dues and a satisfactory examination on the lectures are only a prima facie evidence that he is such. The very best Masons are not always the best posted. Personal acquaintance with the reputation of the applicant is as concomitant to an avouchment as a knowledge of the lectures. The biggest masonic frauds in the world are always armed with credentials and are bright in the ritual. Masonry is no iron bedstead into which all men must fit, or be lopped off or stretched out as the case may be that they may just fit it. While caution must always be observed, circumstances must not be ignored. The laws of the Medes and Persians stagnated the nations which they governed, and the inflexible rule of the Egyptian Priests as to perspective, dwarfed artistic thought and left the world a legacy of uncouth hieroglyphics that rival only the embryonic attempts of the school boy. God gave man discretion in more or less degree. Circumstances are a condition which men must recognize. So in the matter of satisfying yourself as to the worthiness of a stranger brother to visit the lodge, use discretion, consider the circumstances and be cautious. In such matters I can only state generalities. Those on the ground must deal with particulars.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 15, No. 11.

Visitation is by Courtesy.] A Mason has the right by courtesy only to visit any lodge, except the one in which he holds membership. Visitation is by courtesy. Any member of the lodge which he seeks to visit can object to his presence in the lodge.

Perkins, 1897, pg. 196, No. 6.

WAIVER OF JURISDICTION.

(See Jurisdiction Over Elected Material—Waiver and Return of Fee, under Candidate.)

(See Waiver Over—By a Lodge—Must Stand Ballot, under Candidate.)

(See Waiver of, under Jurisdiction.)

WARDENS.

(See Officers of Lodge.)

(See Accounts.)

WITHDRAWAL OF PETITIONS.

(See Petitions.)

WORK.

(See Work, under Lodge.)

(See Ritual, in Resolutions.)

What is the Secret Work.] The Grand Lodge of Dakota a few years ago adopted the work as promulgated by brother M. L. Young, the Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and it is virtually the work of this grand jurisdiction.

Thompson, 1891, pg. 10, No. 4.

NOTE.—This is the Webb work as interpreted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

NOTE.—See Ritual in Standing Resolutions.

PROCEDURE

Trials, Punishments and Regulations.

All deviations from number of page or section in previous edition are made to conform to re-arrangement in this edition.

CHAPTER I. MASONIC CRIMES.

CHAPTER II. JURISDICTION OF MASONIC OFFENSES.

CHAPTER III. CHARGES.

CHAPTER IV. TRIALS. DECISION OF LODGES. COMMISSION.

CHAPTER V. TRIALS AND THEIR INCIDENTS. PUNISHMENTS.

CHAPTER VI. STATUS OF THOSE SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED. RESTORATION.

CHAPTER VII. APPEALS. SERVICE OF NOTICE. POWERS OF GRAND LODGE.

CHAPTER I.

MASONIC CRIMES.

SECTION 1. Masonic Crimes are:

1. **Ancient Charges.]** A violation of any of the duties enjoined by the Ancient Charges of Free-Masonry.

2. **What Acts.]** The doing of an act contrary to, or subversive of, any of the three great duties which every Mason owes, and is charged to inculcate, to God, his neighbor, and himself.

3. **What Conduct.]** Conduct which tends to impair the unsullied purity of the order, or which is in anywise contrary to the obligations and teachings of the institution.

(See Decisions: Masonic Offenses, under Offenses Masonic. Also, False Statement in—Effect, under Application.)

4. **W. M. Not Amenable to Lodge.]** The Master of the lodge, during the term of his office, cannot be tried by his lodge, and can only be held amenable, for any offense committed, to the Grand Lodge, to which charges should be preferred.

5. **Officers G. L. Not Amenable to Lodge.]** That during his term of office, an elective officer of this Grand Lodge is not amenable to trial and sentence, except by the Grand Lodge, or a commission deriving its authority therefrom.

6. **N. P. D. Masonic Offenses.]** In addition to the foregoing general definitions of masonic crimes, the Grand Lodge of North Dakota has made the neglect to pay lodge dues a masonic offense.

(See Sec. 55, By-Laws.)

CHAPTER II.

JURISDICTION OF MASONIC OFFENSES.

SECTION 1. **Jurisdiction of Lodges.]** Every lodge has jurisdiction over its own members, and the right to discipline all Masons for offenses committed within its jurisdiction while residents thereof.

(See Decisions: Over Offenses, and Penal, under Jurisdiction.)

SEC. 2. **Over E. A. and F. C.]** The jurisdiction extends over Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts, as well as over Master Masons.

CHAPTER III.**CHARGES.**

Section 1. **Manner of Making Charges.]** Whenever a member of a lodge, or a brother, under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any masonic offense, which, if proved would subject him to punishment, the proceedings in the premises shall be conducted substantially in conformity to the rules and forms prescribed in this Code. All charges for Masonic Offenses shall be made in writing, specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the accusation, and signed by the accuser, and delivered to the Secretary, who shall read them in open lodge at the next stated monthly meeting, unless for good reasons, the Worshipful Master shall deem it advisable to have them read at a special meeting.

Sec. 2. **Who May be Accuser.]** It is not essential that the accuser should be a Mason. A charge of immoral conduct may be preferred by a profane. But to further the administration of justice, it is made the special duty of the Junior Warden, in the absence of other accusers, to prefer charges for offenses committed when the lodge is not at labor; but the neglect or refusal of the Junior Warden to perform such duty, will not prevent any other brother from preferring and prosecuting any charge of unmasonic conduct which may come to his knowledge. The charges shall be substantially in the following form.

(See Form No. 6.)

Form—Drunkenness—Profanity.] If the offense is a continuation of the same or like acts, such as habitual drunkenness or profanity, the statement may be thus:

(See Form No. 7.)

Offenses Separately Charged.] If different offenses are intended to be charged, each offense must be set forth in a separate charge, and after the first, may commence thus:

(See Form No. 8.)

Secretary to Read Charges—When.] It is then the duty of the Secretary to read the charges in open lodge, at the next stated meeting, unless the Worshipful Master deem it advisable to order them read at a special meeting.

(See Decisions: When Should be Preferred, under Charges. Also Discipline.)

Offense N. P. D.] If the offense is that of neglect to pay dues, the charges shall be substantially in the following form:

(See Form No. 5, Also Sec. 55, By-Laws.)

CHAPTER IV.

TRIALS. DECISION OF LODGES. COMMISSION.

Sec. 1. Preliminaries to Trial—Commission—Proof of Service.] The Secretary having read the charges in open lodge, the Worshipful Master must then appoint a special meeting* except for non-payment of dues,* for the purpose of the trial, and the Secretary, under the direction of the Master, shall serve, or cause to be served, on the accused, an attested copy of the charges, and a citation **in which shall be stated the time and place appointed for the trial; *Provided*, that all testimony in regard to charges preferred in a lodge may be taken by a commission specially appointed for that purpose, if the lodge so decided by a vote of a majority of the members present at the time the charges are presented. When a lodge decides that testimony be taken by a commission, the presiding Master shall appoint a commission, to consist of not less than three or more than five members of said lodge, to take testimony in the case, and report the same to the lodge for its judgment. ***The de-

cision of the lodge shall be final unless an appeal be taken therefrom to the Grand Master or to the Grand Lodge.

The attestation of the charges by the Secretary may be as Form No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

*Pro. 1892, pg. 30.

** (See Forms Nos. 5 to 9.)

*** (See Decisions: Appeals, under Trials. Also, Non-Payment of—Decision of Lodge Must Govern, under Dues. Also Sec. 60 By-Laws.)

Sec. 2. Miscellaneous Duties of Secretaries and Masters.]

The Secretary must in all cases, retain a copy of the citation served on the accused. Where offenses are committed in open lodge, while at labor, the rules requiring delay and written citation to be served on the accused, may be dispensed with, and the Master is authorized to order the offending brother to show cause instanter, why he should not be dealt with. In this case, however, the Secretary's minutes must show that the offense was thus committed, specifying with reasonable certainty the nature of the offense.

Sec. 3. Service of Citation and Charges.] If the residence of the accused is known, and within thirty miles of the place where the lodge having the matter in charge is located, the accused is entitled to a personal service of at least ten days before the trial. If his residence be at a greater distance than thirty miles, but within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, then and in that case, a copy of the charges, and the citation to appear and make defense, forwarded to him by mail or other conveyance, twenty days shall be deemed sufficient. If his residence be out of the state, and known, and more than thirty miles distant, the charges and citation shall be forwarded thirty days before trial, *except when the charges be for non-payment of dues; in such case twenty days before trial shall be deemed sufficient. *If his residence be unknown the lodge may proceed with the trial ex parte without the service of notice. In

such case, however, the minutes must show that the residence of the accused was unknown.

*Pro. 1892, pg. 30.

(The foregoing section does not refer to charges N. P. D.)

Sec. 4. Endorsement on Citation.] The Secretary, or other brother serving the citation and charges on the accused, should certify on the back of the original citation retained by the Secretary, the time and manner of making the service, which shall be substantially in either of the following forms, according to the facts:

(See Form Nos. 15, 16, 17.)

(See Decisions: Arrearages, Trials, etc., under Dues.)

CHAPTER V.

TRIALS AND THEIR INCIDENTS. PUNISHMENTS.

Sec. 1. Opening Preliminaries.] All trials (except for offenses committed in open lodge) *and non-payment of dues, which latter offense can be tried at any meeting of the lodge, after proper service of the citation, *shall be had in a lodge specially notified and convened for that purpose, at which no visitor shall be admitted, except as counsel or witness.

*Pro. 1892, pg. 30.

Counsel.] The accused may select any brother for his counsel. If he neglect or refuse to appear, after due notice the lodge shall proceed to trial ex parte, the Worshipful Master having first appointed some brother to act as the attorney of the accused, and the proceedings shall be conducted to a final determination.

Arraignment Plea.] If the accused appear by himself or his attorney he may plead orally to the charges preferred.

Such plea shall be either guilty or not guilty, and must be entered of record by the Secretary. But a failure or refusal to plead shall not operate to the prejudice of the accused.

Failure to Appear—What Plea.] If the accused fail to appear, either personally or by attorney, the Worshipful Master shall order a plea of not guilty to be entered by the Secretary.

Testimony—How Taken.] All testimony shall be given in open lodge at the time of the trial, or before a committee specially appointed for that purpose, and in either case the accused and the accuser, if he be a Mason, shall be entitled to be present and propose such relevant questions as they may desire. The testimony must in all cases be reduced to writing, and when taken before a committee, reported in full to the lodge.

(See Decisions, under Trials.)

Oath of Honor.] Testimony given by a Mason shall be upon his honor; that of a profane, upon his oath, administered by an officer competent under the law.

Profane.] If the testimony be before the lodge, and by a profane, then, in that case, the lodge must be called from labor during his introduction, and this must be shown in the minutes.

Heading to Testimony.] The record of the testimony of each witness may be commenced as follows:

A.....B....., a Master Mason, a witness on behalf of the accuser (or accused, as the case may be,) on his honor testifies as follows:

Or, C.....D....., a profane, a witness on behalf of the accuser (or accused,) on his oath, duly administered, testified as follows:

Degree Lodge Open On—Defendant Must Retire—When.]

The lodge must be opened on the highest degree to which the accused has attained, until the testimony has been concluded and the accused heard by himself or counsel in his defense, when the accused and the accuser (unless the charge be preferred by the Junior Warden in his official capacity), shall retire and the lodge be opened on the third degree. (if not already opened on that degree,) when, after proper deliberation, the question, "Is the accused guilty or not guilty" shall be distinctly put by the chair, and the same decided by ballot, two-thirds of all votes cast being required to convict.

(See Decisions: Trials—Number Present, under Lodge.)

Ballot on Charges—On Punishment.] If there be several charges, the ballot shall be taken separately upon each, and the Secretary shall record the result thereof, which shall be the decision of the lodge. If the accused be found guilty, then the question shall be taken by ballot as to the amount and nature of the punishment to be inflicted; beginning with the highest penalty.

Members Must Vote—Number for Penalty.] Every member present is bound to vote, and two-thirds of the whole number cast shall be necessary to inflict the penalty.

Defendant To Return—When—Sentence Communicated.]

When the nature of the punishment has been determined, the accused, and the accuser, if a Mason, shall be ordered to return and the sentence communicated to the former by the presiding officer.

Sec. 2 When Submitted to Grand Lodge—Punishments—Duties of Secretaries Thereto.] Punishments are of three kinds: 1. Reprimand. 2. Suspension, which is always indefinite. 3. Expulsion. When the lodge has voted reprimand, the Master shall immediately proceed to administer the reproof. If the punishment be suspension, it shall remain until abrogated, as provided in Chapter VI of Procedure. If it

be expulsion, it shall be submitted to the Grand Lodge at its next session, for approval and confirmation, but shall not take effect until affirmed by the Grand Lodge, but shall in the meantime operate as a suspension. The Secretary of the lodge shall immediately notify the Grand Secretary, as provided in Section 52 of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and if it be expulsion shall immediately certify to the Grand Lodge and forward to the Grand Secretary a transcript of all the proceedings had in the case, including the evidence taken. In no case shall the lodge publish such punishment to the profane without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

CHAPTER VI.

STATUS OF THOSE SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED. RESTORATION.

Section 1. **Status of Suspended Mason.]** When a Mason is suspended for any cause whatever, he is, for the time of such suspension, debarred from all the rights and privileges of the order, and no dues shall be collected of him during the time of his suspension. Suspensions are indefinite—that is to say, during the pleasure of the lodge, and may be removed at any legal time in the following manner:

Reinstatement Under Suspension.] The suspended brother shall petition the lodge for his restoration, and the same proceedings as in the cases of a brother applying for admission shall be required, but this rule does not apply to the case of suspension for non-payment of dues.

(See Decisions: Suspension—Indefinite—Procedure for Re-instatement, under Suspension.)

Exception for N. P. D.] In case of suspension for non-payment of dues, the payment of the amount due at the time of his suspension, together with the expenses incurred in giving notice of the same, and a majority vote of all the members

present shall reinstate him. If the applicant is rejected, the sum paid as a condition precedent to his restoration shall be returned to him.

(See Decisions: No Dues Run During Suspension, etc., under Dues.)

(See Sec. 55, By-Laws.)

Status of one Expelled—Reinstatement Under Expulsion.] An expelled brother virtually ceases to be a Mason, and his restoration to the order is, therefore, equivalent to the admission of a profane; he must therefore, petition the lodge from which he was expelled, and his petition take the same course as of an applicant for the mysteries of our order, when, if he be received, he shall be re-obligated to the performance of every masonic duty.

(For status of expelled Mason, see Decisions, under Expulsion. Also, Sec. 53, By-Laws.)

CHAPTER VII.

APPEALS, SERVICE OF NOTICE, POWER OF GRAND LODGE.

Sec. 1. Rights of Appeal.] Every Mason under sentence of suspension or expulsion has the right to appeal from the sentence to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota. All sentences of expulsion by particular lodges, not appealed from, are declared to be "affirmed by the Grand Lodge," unless otherwise determined by it. (Grand Lodge By-Laws, Section 52.) But the usual practice is to refer all such cases to the standing "Committee on Appeals and Grievances" for examination, and the Grand Lodge takes affirmative action on their report. The appeal must be taken before the session of the Grand Lodge, next succeeding the sentence, and at least ten days before such session (when that time intervenes.)

(See Decisions: Appeals, under Trials. Also,—Non-Payment of—Decision of Lodge Must Govern, under Dues.)

Expulsions Must go to Grand Secretary.] In all cases of expulsion, whether appealed from or not, the Secretary of the lodge must, immediately after the sentence, transmit to the office of the Grand Secretary a full transcript of the proceedings, together with the evidence taken in the case. (Grand Lodge By-Laws, Section 52.) No transcript should be sent up in cases of suspension, unless a sentence be appealed from. All appeals must be in writing, and the appellant must give the other party one month's notice thereof, unless a shorter time shall elapse between the date of the decision and the next communication of the Grand Lodge, in which case one week's notice will be sufficient. But the parties interested may waive the time of notice.

(Grand Lodge By-Laws, Section 60.)

(Form of notice, see No. 18.)

Service of Notice—Duties of Secretary Therein.] This notice should be served on the appellee, and then filed with the Secretary of the lodge, who should note thereon the date of such filing. The service of notice of appeal may be proved in the same manner as is provided for proof of service of citation to appear for trial. The appellee may, in writing on the notice, acknowledge service thus:

(See Form No. 19.)

Attested Copy to Grand Secretary.] Immediately upon an appeal being taken, the Secretary of the lodge must make out and forward to the Grand Secretary an attested copy of all the proceedings in the case, including the testimony. Such transcript may be in the following form:

(See Form No. 20.)

If the sentence is expulsion, and no appeal is taken, the Secretary must add his certificate and seal of his lodge to the transcript, and immediately forward the whole to the Grand Secretary.

If an appeal be taken, the transcript should proceed thus:

And afterwards, to wit: On the.....day of.....
A. D. 19...., there was filed in my office the following notice of appeal.

(Here copy Notice of Appeal.)

On said notice of appeal is the following certificate of service thereof:

(Here copy Service or Acceptance of Notice.)

The Secretary will then add his certificate in the following form:

(See Form No. 21.)

Sec. 2. Powers and Jurisdiction of Grand Lodge in Cases of Appeal.] *In all cases of appeals to the Grand Lodge, and in cases of expulsion where no appeal has been taken, the Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over the whole case, and may, upon investigation:

1. Affirm the finding and sentence of the particular lodge.
2. It may dismiss the appeal, whereupon the sentence, if suspension, remains in full force: if expulsion, it goes into immediate effect.
3. It may reduce the sentence from expulsion to that of suspension, in which case the original sentence becomes void, and that of the Grand Lodge is substituted.
4. It may set aside the proceedings for informality and remand the case back for a new trial.
5. *It may set aside the punishment as inadequate, and remand the case for further consideration, in which case the particular lodge will review the sentence, inflicting the punishment only, and not re-open the question of the guilt of the accused.
6. It may reverse the decision of its particular lodges for good and sufficient reasons, and decree the restoration of the appellant to "the rights and privileges of Masonry," and to "membership in the lodge."

*(See Decisions: Appeals, under Trials. Also Sec. 60 By-Laws.)

APPENDIX OF FORMS

(No. 1.)

(FRONT.)

*PETITION FOR INITIATION.

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NORTH DAKOTA.

.....North Dakota.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....

Lodge No.....A.F.F. and A.M.:

The subscriber respectfully represents that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself a candidate for the mysteries of Free-Masonry, and that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow-creatures; and should his petition be granted he will cheerfully conform to all the established laws, usages and customs of the fraternity.

1. He has lived in this state.....years, and in the jurisdiction of this lodge.....

2. He does not sell intoxicating liquors.

3. His belief is in Deity.

4. He has.....been rejected by any other lodge of Masons.

\$.....fee enclosed.

Recommended by Brothers

.....
[Applicant's name in full.]

.....
.....
(Members of foregoing lodge.)

*Adopted by Grand Lodge, Pro. 1896, pg. 150.

(BACK.)

***PETITION FOR INITIATION.**

Name

Received by lodge.....	19
Elected	19
Rejected	19

INITIATION.

The petitioner must answer the following questions and sign his name thereto:

Date of Birth..... Age.....
 Town where Born.....
 State Occupation.....
 Residence

[Name in full.]

*Adopted by Grand Lodge, Pro. 1896, pg. 150.

(No. 2.)

(FRONT.)

***PETITION FOR AFFILIATION.**

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NORTH DAKOTA.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....
Lodge No..... A. F. F. and A. M. F.:

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he was made a Master Mason in.....Lodge No....., working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of.....; that he is now in good standing, and was last a member of.....Lodge No....., in the town ofand State of.....from which he has regularly withdrawn, a certificate of which from the last named lodge, accompanies this, his petition; and he now prays admission as a member of your lodge, if found worthy.

(Signed)

Recommended by Brothers

[Applicant's name in full.]

.....

 (Members of foregoing lodge.)

*Adopted by Grand Lodge, Pro. 1896, pg. 150.

(BACK.)

*PETITION FOR AFFILIATION.

Name

Received by lodge.....19...

Elected19...

Rejected19...

AFFILIATION.

The petitioner must answer the following questions and sign his name thereto:

Date of Birth.....Age.....

Town where born.....

StateOccupation.....

Residence

Lodge initiated in: Name.....No.....

Location.....State

Lodge last a member of: Name.....No.....

LocationState.....

[Name in full.]

*Adopted by Grand Lodge, Pro. 1896, pg. 150.

(No. 3.)

DUES.

.....LODGE No.....A. F. F. AND A. M. F.

.....North Dakota.....19...

Dear Sir and Brother: Your dues to the Lodge for 19...are now payable

Arrears\$.....

Total\$.....

According to our by-laws, made by provision of the Grand Lodge, you are liable to suspension if one year in arrears.

Address all remittances and replies to the undersigned. Send check if more convenient.

.....

Secretary.

(No. 4.)

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

HALL OF _____ LODGE No. _____ A. F. F. & A. M. F.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of said Lodge:

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. Bro.

_____ for initiation, affiliation, find, in answer to the following interrogatories:—

1. What is his age?.....
2. Is he married or single?.....
3. If married, is he living with his wife?.....
4. What is his occupation and where is he employed?.....

*5. Is he physically qualified for admission?.....

6. What is the character of his company and associates?.....

7. Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors?.....

8. Does he gamble?.....

9. Does he habitually use profane language?.....

10. Has he licentious or immoral habits?.....

11. Is he a law-abiding citizen?.....

12. Does he possess sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the doctrines and tenets of Masonry?.....

*13. Has he ever made previous application for degrees, and if so, when and where?.....

*14. Has he lived within the state one year and the jurisdiction of this lodge six months immediately preceeding the date of his application?.....

15. State any other facts of value to the lodge in arriving at a correct conclusion.

16. Do you report favorably upon the petition of the above applicant?.....

Given under my hand this.....day of.....,

A. D. 190____, A. L. L. 59.....

Committee.

Stated meeting at which ballot will be taken.....

*Note—If the application be for affiliation, question five, thirteen and fourteen need not be answered. Insert answers after each interrogatory,

and when properly filled out, return to the Secretary of the lodge before the next regular meeting. Each member of the investigating committee must make a separate report. The names of the committee should not appear upon any of the records of the lodge, nor be announced, nor be known to any person, except the Master and Secretary, and this report destroyed after the ballot is taken.

(No. 5.)

DELINQUENT DUES.

(FRONT)

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. & A. M.
LOCATED AT NORTH DAKOTA

Dear Sir and Bro.:

You are at least one year in arrears for dues to this Lodge. The amount due is:

Arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$.....
Current Year's Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$.....

You will be suspended from membership unless these dues (and assessment) are paid. If you have any reason why you should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, you will appear at our lodge room on..... evening, 190....., at o'clock, and show cause, or file your reasons, in writing, with the Secretary, that they may be read at said meeting. Failing to show cause, you will be suspended for N. P. D.

This notice is agreeably to the action of our Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., June 29th, 1904.

.....
Secretary..... Lodge No.....

NOTE: Date of hearing must not be sooner than twenty days after the date of the mailing, by registered letter, or the personal service of the notice; day of mailing or personal service excluded, day of hearing included. Any other manner of service is void.

Summons or citation not necessary with foregoing form, but keep copy of same and make return of service on back. See next form.

*Adopted by Grand Lodge, 1904. Pro. pgs. 267, 271.

(BACK.)

HALL OF.....
LODGE
 No.....A.F. & A.M..
 Town of.....
 North Dakota.

I hereby certify that the within notice of Delinquent Dues, of which the within is a duplicate, was duly served upon the within named brother at least twenty days prior to the date hereof, by registered letter directed to his last known post office address, viz:.....

(by personally giving to and leaving with said brothers a duplicate of the within notice.)*

on the.....day of.....
 190....

Dated the.....day of.....
 190....

.....
 (Name)

 (Title)

Note—By proper erasure make manner of service conform to the fact.

NOTICE OF DELINQUENT DUES

.....
LODGE
 No.....A.F. & A.M..

 North Dakota

.....
 (Name)

 (Date of Service)

.....
 (Date of Suspension)
REMARKS:

.....

(No. 6.)

FORM OF CHARGES FOR MASONIC OFFENSES.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....
Lodge No.....A.F. and A.M.:

I hereby charge Brother....., a member of this lodge (or "non-affiliated Mason, residing within the jurisdiction of this lodge," as the case may be), with unmasonic conduct (or "immoral conduct"), in this, to-wit:

Specification 1st. For that the said Brother.....on or about the.....day of....., A. D. 19...., did (here state the facts constituting the offense, in ordinary and concise language).

Specification 2nd. For that the said, etc., (proceed in the same manner as in the first specification.)

Dated this.....day of.....A. D. 19...., A.L. 59....

(Signed) A.....B.....
 Junior Warden.

(No. 7.)

"For that the said Brother,.....on or about the..... day of....., A. D. 19...., and habitually from that day to the present time did," etc.

(No. 8.)

"I hereby further charge the said Brother.....with unmasonic (or immoral) conduct," etc. (specifying the facts of the offense as before explained).

(The charges must be signed by the accuser, and delivered to the Secretary of the lodge, who should mark the same filed, thus:)

Filed this.....day of....., A. D. 19...., A. S. L. 59....

(Signed) E.....F.....
Secretary.

(No. 8½.)

ATTESTATION.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original charges on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the lodge this.....day of.....A. D. 1.....

(Seal)

.....
Secretary.

(No. 9.)

LODGE SUMMONS.

Hall of.....Lodge No.....A. S. F. S. & A. S. M. S.,
.....North Dakota,
.....19.... A. S. L. 59....

To Brother.....

Member of.....Lodge No....., A. S. F. S. & A. S. M. S.,
.....

Town

State

Greeting:—

You are hereby summoned and required to appear at a meeting of..... Lodge No....., of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, to be held at Masonic Hall, at.....State of.....

on the.....day of....., A. D. 19...., at.....o'clock p. m., then and there to make answer to charges and specifications preferred against you at a stated meeting of said lodge held the.....day of....., 19...., and now on file in said lodge, a true copy of which charges and specifications is hereunto annexed and herewith served upon you.

Dated....., A. D. 19.... A. L. 59....

By order of the Lodge,

.....
Secretary.

(No. 10)

COMMISSION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. & A. M.

..... North Dakota,

..... 19.... A. L. 59....

To Brother.....

Member of..... Lodge No....., A. F. & A. M.,

Town

State

Greeting:—

Whereas, On the.....day of....., A. D. 19...., charges were preferred against Brother....., a member of this lodge, a copy of which is hereto attached; and

Whereas,and....., residing at..... are material witnesses in said trial;

Now, therefore, you are hereby appointed a Commissioner to take the testimony of the said.....and....., at your office in the City of.....on the.....day of....., A. D. 19.... the day set for that purpose.

Attest:.....

.....
Worshipful Master.

Secretary.

[SEAL]

(No. 11.)

NOTICE OF COMMISSION.

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. AND A. M.
 19...., A. L. 59....

Brother.....

You are hereby notified that A. B.,..... of.....
 Lodge No....., at the City of....., has been appointed a
 Commissioner to take the testimony of..... and.....
 at his office in the City of....., on the..... day of
, A. D. 19.... Said testimony is intended to be used
 against you at your trial on the..... day of....., A. D. 19....
 You can, therefore, attend and cross-examine said witnesses if you de-
 sire.

Yours fraternally,

Attest:.....

.....
 Worshipful Master.

Secretary.

[SEAL]

(No. 12.)

SUMMONS TO ATTEND LODGE MEETING.

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. AND A. M.
 19...., A. L. 59....

Brother.....

Your are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of this lodge on
 day evening, being the..... day of....., A. D.
 19...., at..... o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. The object of the
 meeting.....

By order of the.....

Given under my hand and the seal of said lodge, this the day and
 year first above written

.....
 Secretary.

[SEAL]

(No. 13.)

SUMMONS FOR WITNESS TO TESTIFY.

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. and A. M.
 19....., A. L. 59....

Brother.....

You are hereby summoned and required to attend as a witness, at the hall of..... Lodge No....., A. F. and A. M., at....., on the day of....., A. D. 19...., at o'clock..... m., then and there to testify what you know in the matter of the charges now pending before said lodge against Brother.....

By order of the.....

[Seal]

.....
 Secretary.

(No. 14.)

REQUEST TO SUMMON WITNESSES.

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. and A. M.
 North Dakota..... 19....., A. L. 59....

To W. Brother.....

Master of..... *Lodge No*..... *A. F. and A. M.*,

Greeting:

Whereas, A commission has been duly issued to Brother A. B., of your lodge, authorizing him to take the testimony of..... and at his office on the..... day of....., A. D., 19...., said testimony to be used at the trial of Brother....., now pending in our..... Lodge No.....

Now, therefore, that neither the accused nor the fraternity may suffer an injustice, you are hereby requested to summon the said..... and to attend before said Commissioner at the place and time above specified, to give testimony to be used in said trial.

Yours fraternally,

Attest:.....

.....
 Worshipful Master.

Secretary.

[Seal]

(No. 15.)

CERTIFICATES OF PERSONAL SERVICE.

I hereby certify that on the.....day of.....
 A. D. 19.... (not less than ten days before trial,) I delivered to Brother
, personally, the original citation, of which
 the within is a copy, together with an attested copy of the charges therein
 referred to.

.....
 Name.

.....
 *Title and name of lodge.

*If not an officer, write "Member of."

(No. 16.)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL WHERE ACCUSED RESIDES
IN THE STATE.**

I hereby certify that on the.....day of.....
 A. D., 19.... (not less than twenty days before trial,) I forwarded by mail
 (or other conveyance) to Brother.....the origi-
 nal citation, of which the within is a copy, with an attested copy of
 the charges therein referred to, addressed to him at.....
 North Dakota, where he resides, being more than thirty miles distant
 from this lodge.

.....
 Name.

.....
 *Title and name of lodge.

If not an officer, write "Member of."

(No. 17.)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL WHEN ACCUSED RESIDES
OUT OF THE STATE.**

I hereby certify that on the.....day of....., A. D.
 19.... (not less than thirty days before trial,) I forwarded by mail (or
 other conveyance), to Brother.....the original
 citation, of which the within is a copy, together with an attested copy of

the charges therein referred to, addressed to him at.....,
in the State of, where he resides, being more
than thirty miles distant from this lodge.

.....
Name.

.....
*Title and name of lodge.

*If not an officer, write "Member of."
.....

(No. 18.)

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

To A.....B....., Junior Warden (or name of other ac-
cuser) of.....Lodge No.....A.F. and A.M.,

You are hereby notified that the undersigned hereby appeals to the
Grand Lodge of North Dakota from the decision and sentence of the
above named lodge rendered (here insert date of sentence) against him
on charges preferred by you for (here state nature of charges) and
that said appeal will be for hearing at the next annual communication
of said Grand Lodge.

(Signed) G.....H.....
Appellant.

(No. 19.)

I hereby acknowledge service of the within notice.

(Signed by the Appellee.)
.....

(No. 20)

TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL.

MASONIC HALL (Name of place),....., A. D., 19...., Regu-
lar Communication of.....Lodge No.....A.F. and A.M..
Present (here insert names of officers and members present).

The lodge was opened in form on the third degree, whereupon,
among other proceedings, the Secretary read to the lodge the following:

(Here copy the charges preferred.)

Thereupon the Worshipful Master appointed (here insert the time

fixed) for the purpose of the trial of said brother on said charges. And afterwards, to-wit: On the.....day of....., A. D. 19...., I served (or caused to be served) on the accused an attested copy of said charges and the following citation:

(Here copy the citation.)

And afterwards, on the.....day of....., A. D. 19...., said citation was filed in my office with the following return of service thereon.

(Here copy certificate of service of citation as per Forms No. 15, No. 16 or No. 17.)

MASONIC HALL, (name of place,)..... A. D. 19....
Special meeting of.....Lodge No.....A. F. and A. M.
Present (insert names of officers and members present.)

The lodge was opened in form on the third degree (or the highest degree the brother has attained to.) The Worshipful Master stated the object of the meeting to be for the trial of Brother....., on charges preferred. (Then let the record show whether the accused appeared himself or by attorney, or if not, who was appointed to conduct his defense; in short, all the facts of the trial, if then had; and if not, to what time the same was continued. If the trial then proceeded, or when it did proceed, all the facts occurring on the trial should be concisely stated, and the evidence of each witness in full, balloting on the charges, the number of affirmative and negative ballots cast on each charge, and on the punishment, and the final result must appear in the record.)

There being no further business, the lodge was closed in form on the third degree.

Attest: (Name of Secretary.) E.....F.....
Worshipful Master.

(No. 21.)

HALL OF.....Lodge No.....A. F. and A. M., I, E.....
F....., Secretary of.....Lodge No.....A. F. and A. M.,
hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the charges, proceedings had, and evidence given in the trial of the case ofLodge No.....against Brother....., on the charges above set out.

Given under my hand and the seal of said lodge hereto affixed, this
.....day of....., A. D. 19.... A. L. 59....

[Seal]

E.....F.....
Secretary.

(No. 22)

DIMIT.

No.....

*ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

To All Whom It May Concern, Greeting:

.....Lodge No.....

Acknowledging the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge A.'F.'
and A.'M.'. of the State of North Dakota.

This is to Certify, That Brother.....
whose name appears in the margin of this Dimit, written by him-
self, is a Master Mason, and was a member of this Lodge in good
standing, and clear of the books, and as such we do cordially com-
mend him to the fraternal regard of all true Free and Accepted
Masons, wherever dispersed around the Globe.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused this Dimit
to be signed by the Worshipful Master, and the
Seal of the Lodge to be attached, this.....

[Seal]

day of.....A. D. 19...., A.'L.'. 59....

.....
Worshipful Master......
Secretary.

(STUB.)

No.....

DIMIT RECORD

Name

Date of meeting at which Dimit was granted

.....19....

.....
Secretary......
Remarks

*Adopted by Grand Lodge, Pro. 1896, pg. 150. Made compulsory
Pro. 1904. pgs. 267—8.

Dimits are in book form. These, with other blanks, for sale at
Grand Secretary's office.

(No. 23.)

PROXY TO GRAND LODGE.

.....19....., A. L. 59.....

To the Grand Lodge A. F. F. and A. M. F. of North Dakota:

This is to Certify, That I hereby appoint Brother.....
 my proxy to represent me in the.....communication,
 and to act for me as though I were personally present.

A.....B.....
of.....Lodge No.....

(No. 24)

**PETITION FOR RESTORATION AFTER EXPULSION OR SUSPEN-
 SION WHERE NO APPEAL HAS BEEN TAKEN TO THE
 GRAND LODGE. FORM OF PETITION.**

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....
 Lodge No.....A. F. F. and A. M. F.:*

The undersigned represents that he was expelled, suspended by
 your lodge, on the.....day of.....19..... He now
 petitions said lodge for restoration, for the following reasons, to-wit:

(Here insert reasons)

and promises, if restored, to make amends for the past, and comply
 strictly with the regulations of the lodge.

Yours truly,

A.....B.....
19.....

(No. 25)

WAIVER OF JURISDICTION OVER E. A. F. OR F. C. F.

HALL OF.....LODGE No.....A. F. F. AND A. M. F.

State of North Dakota,.....19.....A. L. 59.....

This is to certify, That Brother.....was initiated
 (or passed) in this lodge, and is in good standing; at his request, all fur-
 ther jurisdiction over him is hereby waived, by unanimous consent.

By order of the lodge,

[Seal]

.....
Secretary.

(No. 26)

REQUEST TO ANOTHER LODGE TO CONFER A DEGREE.

HALL OF..... LODGE No..... A. F. and A. M.

State of North Dakota,..... 19..... A. L. 59__

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of.....

Lodge No..... A. F. and A. M.:

You are hereby requested to confer the Entered Apprentice (or Fellow Craft or Master Mason's) degree upon..... for this lodge, he having been duly elected to receive the same.

By order of the lodge,

[Seal]

.....
Secretary.

(No. 27)

NOTICE OF ELECTION--TO CANDIDATES.

....., A. D. 19..... A. L. 59__

To.....

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that, at the stated meeting of..... Lodge No..... A. F. and A. M., held..... 19....., you were elected to receive the degrees in Masonry.

Please present yourself for initiation on..... evening, the..... day of..... at..... o'clock.

Respectfully yours,

.....
Secretary.

(No. 28)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

..... Lodge No..... A. F. and A. M.

....., A. D. 19..... A. L. 59__

Brother.....

There will be a meeting of this lodge on..... at..... o'clock. Work on the..... degree. Your attendance is requested.

By order of the W. M.

.....
Secretary.

(No. 29)

PETITION FOR CHARTER.*To the Grand Lodge A. F. F. and A. M. of North Dakota:*

The undersigned respectfully represent that on the.....day of....., A. L. 59, a dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the formation of a new lodge at..... in the County of.....by the name of.....Lodge; that on the.....day of.....next ensuing, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws and returns, herewith presented; and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

They therefore pray that a charter be granted to said lodge, by the name of.....Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it, promising, as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Given by instruction from and on behalf of said lodge at.....this.....day of.....A. D. 19, A. L. 59.....

.....
Worshipful Master.

.....
Secretary

.....
Senior Warden.

.....
Junior Warden.

(No. 30)

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE.*GRAND LODGE OF NORTH DAKOTA****A. F. F. and A. M.***To all Masons, Wheresoever Dispersed:*

We, the Worshipful Master and the Secretary of.....
Lodge No.....A. F. F. and A. M.,
located at.....State of North Dakota, do
hereby avouch that Bro.....whose

name, written by himself, appears in the margin hereof, is a Master Mason in good standing, and a member of this Lodge; and we recommend him to the fraternal regard of all Masons throughout the Globe.

In Testimony Whereof, We have
hereunto set our hands and affixed
the seal of said Lodge this.....
.....day of.....

[SEAL]

A.'L.'. 5.....

.....
Worshipful Master.

.....
Secretary.

This is to Certify, that.....
Lodge No....., A.'F.'. and A.'M.'. ,
located at..... North
Dakota, United States of North America,
is a regularly constituted Lodge, holding
authority under the Grand Lodge A.'F.'.
and A.'M.'. of North Dakota.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of
the Grand Lodge aforesaid, this.....
day of..... A.'L.'. 5.....

.....
Grand Secretary.

*These certificates (10 in. by 10 in.) printed on parchment, may be obtained from the Grand Secretary, with Grand Lodge certificates signed and sealed, for \$1.00, fee provided in Grand Lodge By-Laws for Grand Secretary's certificate of membership.

(No 31)

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF

..... Lodge No....., Ancient, Free and Accepted
Masons Under the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of
North Dakota.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That..... Lodge
No..... Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of.....,
North Dakota, desiring to avail itself of the provisions of Article III,

Chapter 17, of the Civil Code of the State of North Dakota of 1899, as amended by Chapter 91 of the Laws of 1901 of the said State of North Dakota, does hereby cause to be prepared and prepares the following Articles of Incorporation:

Article I.

That the name of this corporation shall be.....Lodge No....., Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, existing under and by virtue of a warrant of constitution granted by the Grand Lodge of the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of North Dakota.

Article II.

That the said corporation and its place of business shall be located at the City of....., in the County of....., State of North Dakota.

Article III.

That the term of the existence of this corporation shall be perpetual from and after the date of its incorporation.

Article IV.

That the number of trustees of this corporation shall be three, and that the names and residences of those members who shall serve as such trustees until election and qualification of their successors in office, are:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Residences</i>
.....	....., North Dakota.
.....	....., North Dakota.
.....	....., North Dakota.

Article V.

This corporation and the members thereof shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of North Dakota, and in event that its warrant of constitution shall become revoked or suspended by the said Grand Lodge then the incorporation hereof shall cease and terminate other than to sell and convey the real estate belonging to this organization at the time of such revocation or suspension, and all of the property owned by such lodge, both real and personal, and in money or otherwise, together with a statement of the indebtedness existing against such lodge or organization, shall be turned over and delivered up to the Grand Master, or to his deputy, of the said Grand Lodge, to be held and owned absolutely by the said Grand Lodge, and disposed of by it in accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws and the Laws and usages of the said masonic fraternity.

Article VI.

This corporation may hold property to the amount of Thous-
and (.....) Dollars, and in case of dissolution of said corporation
such property shall be disposed of as provided in the fifth article of these
Articles of Incorporation.

Article VII.

The private property of the members of this corporation shall not be
liable for its corporate debts.

In Witness whereof the said.....Lodge No.....,
Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, under the Grand Jurisdiction of the
State of North Dakota, has caused these Articles to be executed by its
trustees and the seal of said lodge to be affixed this.....
day of.....A. D. 190....

Signed, Sealed and Delivered	}	.....
In Presence of		.....
.....	

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, }
County of..... } ss:

On this.....day of.....in the year
A. D. 190..., before me, a Notary Public in and for said county and state,
personally appeared.....
andwell known to me
to be the trustees of.....Lodge No....., Ancient, Free
and Accepted Masons, of....., in said State of North Da-
kota, and the persons who are described in, and who executed the foregoing
instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same as such
trustees and for themselves individually.

My commission expires

.....
Notary Public.

(No 32)

PETITION—DISPENSATION—NEW LODGE.

To the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons:—

We, the undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, and having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings, and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new Lodge, to be named

We therefore, with the recommendation of the Lodge nearest our location, (hereunto appended), respectfully pray for a Dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at the town of.....in the County of.....State of North Dakota, on the

and there to discharge the duties of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the Order and the laws of the Grand Lodge.

We have nominated and do recommend

Brother.....to be the first Master,
 Brother.....to be the first Senior Warden,
 Brother.....to be the first Junior Warden,
 Brother.....to be the first Treasurer,
 Brother.....to be the first Secretary
 of said Lodge.

The prayer of the petitioners being granted, we promise strict obedience to the orders of the Grand Master, and the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the usages and customs of Masonry.

NOTE.—This Petition together with the Dimits and Fee, \$23.00, should be sent to the R. W. Grand Secretary.

Names.	Lodges Dimited From	Dates of Dimits.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

(No 33)

RECOMMENDATION—NEW LODGE.

Hall of.....Lodge No.....
190....

*To the M.:W.: Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North
 Dakota of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons:—*

The undersigned, Master and Secretary, certify that at a stated meeting of this Lodge, the accompanying petition was presented for the recommendation of our Lodge, and that all the conditions of the requirements of the Grand Lodge have been complied with, viz:

1. That the population of the town of.....
 in which the brethren reside is.....hundred.

2. That the location of the proposed new Lodge is.....
 miles from this lodge, andmiles from
lodge No....., the next
 nearest lodge.

3. That there are the requisite number of genuine signatures to the petition, etc.

4. That the brethren have procured a good, safe and suitable room in which to hold the Lodge.

5. That the brethren signing said Petition have produced (and filed herewith) regular dimits from the Lodges of which they were severally last members.

6. That Brother.....named
 as Master, (and his officers) did appear in open Lodge at a meeting held on the.....day of.....
 and exemplified the work in the three degrees of Masonry in a creditable manner, and to the satisfaction of this lodge.

7. That this is the nearest lodge to the place in which the new lodge is to be holden.

8. That in our judgment the best interests of the Grand Lodge and of Masonry will be promoted by granting this petition.

That the foregoing is a true copy of the records of this lodge.

Witness our hands and the seal of our lodge the day last above written.

.....W.M..
Sec.

(No 34)

DISPENSATION FOR NEW LODGE.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING :—

WHEREAS, We....., Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Dakota, have received a Petition from a constitutional number of Brethren, who have been regularly vouched for as Master Masons, and who have complied with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, which Petition sets forth that they are desirous of establishing a new Lodge at....., under our masonic jurisdiction, and having requested a dispensation for the same; and

WHEREAS, It appears to be for the benefit of the Craft in general, as well as the aforesaid Brethren in particular, that they should be encouraged in their laudable endeavors, and it further appearing to our satisfaction that the petitioners have complied with the law and regulations on this subject enacted by this Grand Lodge:

THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, That We..... Grand Master of Masons of North Dakota, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested by the Ancient Constitutions

of the Order, do hereby grant this, our Dispensation, authorizing and empowering.

Brother.....to act as Worshipful Master,
 Brother.....to act as Senior Warden,
 Brother.....to act as Junior Warden,
 Brother.....to act as Treasurer,
 Brother.....to act as Secretary,
 of a Lodge to be held under our jurisdiction, at.....
 County of , State of North Dakota, and to be known as
Lodge U. : D. :

And we further authorize and empower the said Brethren to Enter, Pass, and Raise Freemasons, and to admit members by affiliation, according to the Ancient Constitutions of the Order, the customs and usages of the Craft, the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and not otherwise.

And this Dispensation shall continue in force until the first day of June A. D. 19....., A. : L. : 59....., or until it shall be revoked by us or by the Grand Lodge aforesaid.

Given under our hands and the seal of the Grand Lodge A. : F. : and A. : M. : of North Dakota this.....day ofA. : L. : 59.....

.....
 Grand Master.

Attest:

.....
 Grand Secretary.

APPROVED DECISIONS SINCE COMPILATION

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